



Census of the Local Universe (CLU) Narrowband Survey. I. Galaxy Catalogs from Preliminary Fields

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Abstract

We present the Census of the Local Universe (CLU) narrowband survey to search for emission-line ($H\alpha$) galaxies. CLU- $H\alpha$ has imaged $\approx 3\pi$ of the sky ($26,470 \text{ deg}^2$) with four narrowband filters that probe a distance out to 200 Mpc. We have obtained spectroscopic follow-up for galaxy candidates in 14 preliminary fields (101.6 deg^2) to characterize the limits and completeness of the survey. In these preliminary fields, CLU can identify emission lines down to an $H\alpha$ flux limit of $10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at 90% completeness, and recovers 83% (67%) of the $H\alpha$ flux from cataloged galaxies in our search volume at the $\Sigma = 2.5$ ($\Sigma = 5$) color excess levels. The contamination from galaxies with no emission lines is 61% (12%) for $\Sigma = 2.5$ ($\Sigma = 5$). Also, in the regions of overlap between our preliminary fields and previous emission-line surveys, we recover the majority of the galaxies found in previous surveys and identify an additional ≈ 300 galaxies. In total, we find 90 galaxies with no previous distance information, several of which are interesting objects: 7 blue compact dwarfs, 1 green pea, and a Seyfert galaxy; we also identify a known planetary nebula. These objects show that the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey can be a discovery machine for objects in our own Galaxy and extreme galaxies out to intermediate redshifts. However, the majority of the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies identified in this work show properties consistent with normal star-forming galaxies. CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies with new redshifts will be added to existing galaxy catalogs to focus the search for the electromagnetic counterpart to gravitational wave events.

Key words: galaxies: Seyfert – galaxies: starburst – gravitational waves – surveys

Supporting material: FITS file

1. Introduction

Large-area, blind surveys of emission-line or UV-excess galaxies have led to important extragalactic discoveries over the past few decades. The first systematic search was the Markarian survey (Markarian et al. 1981), which in total scanned $15,200 \text{ deg}^2$ from 1965 to 1980 down to a characteristic magnitude of 15.5 mag in the V band. Just over 1500 galaxies were discovered in this search, including starburst galaxies, active galactic nucleus (AGN), QSOs, Seyfert galaxies, and blue compact dwarfs (BCDs). Many of these galaxies exhibit some of the most extreme properties still known in the local universe (low metallicity, high star formation rates [SFRs], optical line ratios, etc.; Madau & Ferguson 1994), and have facilitated a better understanding of star formation and galaxy evolution.

Several studies have since searched smaller areas of the sky to greater depths, such as the second Markarian survey (Markarian & Stepanian 1983), the University of Michigan (UM) survey (MacAlpine et al. 1977a), Case survey (Pesch & Sanduleak 1983), Kitt Peak International Spectral survey (KISS; Salzer et al. 2000), and the Hamburg/SAO survey (HSS; Ugryumov et al. 1999). Many of these studies focused on finding samples of BCDs to investigate their relationship to primordial environments due to their low metallicities (i.e., as low as $1/40 Z_{\odot}$ or $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.1$ for DDO68, SBS 0335-052, and I Zw 18;

Izotov et al. 2005; Thuan & Izotov 2005; Izotov & Thuan 2007) and their high gas content. In the decades after these surveys, a handful of extremely low metallicity BCDs have been found (Izotov et al. 2006, 2018; Izotov & Thuan 2007; Hirschauer et al. 2016), but none with $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H}) < 6.9$, suggesting a metallicity floor in the local universe. However, larger area surveys that can select BCDs could fill out the extremely low metallicity end of the distribution and provide constraints on star formation and galaxy evolution models.

The next advancement in large-area galaxy surveys was the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS; York et al. 2000). The SDSS spectroscopic galaxy survey obtained spectra of half a million extragalactic sources in $\sim 9400 \text{ deg}^2$ using fiber-fed plates (Alam et al. 2015). These data directly led to the discovery of the “Main Sequence” of star-forming galaxies, where the current SFR of a galaxy forms a tight relationship with its total stellar mass (Brinchmann et al. 2004; Daddi et al. 2007; Salim et al. 2007; Peng et al. 2010). This now fundamental relationship led to further discoveries, which found that the “Main Sequence” shows an invariant scatter but an increased normalization at higher redshifts (Elbaz et al. 2007; Noeske et al. 2007; Heinis et al. 2014). Thus these studies have provided the means to quantify the evolution of galaxy properties over time, and can provide insights into star formation via galaxies whose properties fall off the “Main Sequence.”

The SDSS survey also gave rise to the discovery of extreme emission-line galaxies at intermediate redshifts ($0.11 \leq z \leq 0.36$) known as “green peas.” These objects were identified based on their point source-like appearance where the strong [O III] λ 4959, λ 5007 doublet ($EW \geq 100 \text{ \AA}$) is located in the green-coded SDSS r -band filter, giving them their green colors (Lintott et al. 2008). In-depth studies of green peas have shown that these objects have compact morphologies, high SFRs, and low metallicities (Cardamone et al. 2009; Amorín et al. 2010; Izotov et al. 2011). Thus these galaxies bear a striking resemblance to high-redshift galaxies (Lyman-break galaxies and Ly α emitters) that are thought to contribute a significant fraction of ionizing photons during the epoch of reionization (Finkelstein et al. 2012). In addition, the similar metallicities and abundance ratios of green peas and BCDs suggest that these two are related objects (Izotov et al. 2011), but this connection is currently under debate. Large-area surveys that can select “green peas,” and BCDs will provide better statistics to help determine if a connection exists.

The discovery of the galaxy “Main Sequence” has allowed astronomers to quantify galaxy properties over time, and the low scatter in this relationship has provided a reference point from which to put extreme galaxies into context. However, a better understanding of the physical processes responsible for the “Main Sequence” scatter and the extreme deviations will largely come from high sensitivity and spatial resolution examinations of galaxies located in the local universe. As such, an all-sky, or nearly all-sky, survey designed to find a more complete sample of extreme and normal star-forming galaxies in the local universe would provide better statistics of galaxy evolutionary trends and would sample more extreme environments from which to test star formation theories.

In this paper, we introduce such a survey: the Census of the Local Universe (CLU) emission-line (H α) galaxy survey. CLU-H α is a narrowband survey of the entire northern sky above a decl. of -20° , with the aim of constraining galaxy distances out to 200 Mpc. We have imaged $\approx 3\pi$ sr of the sky as part of the Intermediate Palomar Transient Factory (iPTF; Law et al. 2009) with four contiguous narrowband filters. Using the H α emission line, CLU is designed to find emission-line galaxies from redshift 0 to 0.047 (≈ 200 Mpc). As a consequence, CLU will provide distance constraints and SFRs to normal star-forming galaxies with moderate equivalent width (EW) emission lines and provide a more complete census of galaxies in the local universe. In addition, CLU will also provide lists of extreme galaxies, such as BCDs in the local universe and green peas at intermediate redshifts, whose redshifted [O III] lines will also be detectable in our survey. A more complete list of extreme galaxies in the local universe across 3/4s the sky will probe more extreme environments and put these galaxies in the context of the galaxy “Main Sequence.”

Another astrophysical impact of the CLU survey is the search for electromagnetic (EM) counterparts to gravitational waves (GWs) now detectable from the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO; Abbott et al. 2016). Linking the new discovery tool medium of GWs to our understanding of EM radiation observable from our current telescopes will have significant impacts on our understanding of the universe. However, the sky localization of LIGO GW events can range from 30 to 1000 square degrees on the sky, making this search a challenge. Targeted follow-up observations of likely host galaxies can narrow down the search area

by a factor of 100 (Nissanke et al. 2013; Gehrels et al. 2016). As such, the CLU narrowband filters were designed to probe out to the projected sensitivity distance of merging objects thought to produce EM counterparts (i.e., neutron stars at 200 Mpc; Aasi et al. 2015).

In this paper, we introduce the CLU-H α survey, provide the survey parameters (e.g., sky coverage, narrowband filter properties, and survey limits), detail the galaxy candidate selection criteria, show examples of extreme objects found in preliminary fields, and discuss science applications (e.g., extreme galaxies, star-forming galaxies, and EMGW counterpart searches) for this unique survey.

2. CLU-H α Survey Description

The CLU-H α survey endeavors to discover as many H α -emitting galaxies as possible out to 200 Mpc ($z = 0.047$) and provide a relatively well-constrained redshift range for each emission-line galaxy. In addition, the H α fluxes measured for all galaxies (both previously known and newly discovered in the local universe) will provide a recent SFR for each galaxy (i.e., the integrated SFR over the past ~ 10 Myr; e.g., Kennicutt 1998; Murphy et al. 2011; Kennicutt & Evans 2012). Thus CLU-H α will not only yield the positions and well-constrained distances for new galaxies in the local universe, but will also provide nearly uniform H α fluxes and SFRs for both newly discovered and previously known galaxies.

2.1. Narrow-band Filters

CLU-H α searches for emission-line galaxies using four wavelength-adjacent, narrowband filters with a combined wavelength range of 6525–6878 \AA . Each emission-line galaxy can be identified via a flux excess in one filter (the “On” filter), signifying the presence of an emission line compared to a filter that covers only the adjacent continuum (the “Off” filter). Thus CLU-H α provides a distance constrained by the width of our narrowband filters.

The transmission curves for our narrowband filters are shown in Figure 1, where the solid lines represent the transmission from the manufacturer, the dotted line represents the CCD quantum efficiency of the camera, and the dashed-dotted line represents the atmospheric transmission at Palomar (Ofek et al. 2012).

The filter widths and central wavelengths are calculated via

$$\Delta\lambda \equiv \int T(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{\lambda} \equiv \frac{\int \lambda T(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int T(\lambda) d\lambda}, \quad (2)$$

where T is final transmittance of the filter curves with the peak normalized to unity. Table 1 presents the properties of our four narrowband filters.

The first filter is centered near the $z = 0$ H α emission line ($\lambda = 6563 \text{ \AA}$), and the wavelength range of the last filter extends to the $z = 0.047$ (i.e., ~ 200 Mpc) H α emission line. The first two filters (H α 1 and H α 2) make up the first filter pair, and the third and fourth filters (H α 3 and H α 4) make up the second filter pair. We note that the small overlap between the filter pairs can result in decreased efficiency of emission line detection for emission lines whose wavelengths fall in this gap; however, the overlap is only 10 \AA and is not likely to affect a large number of sources.

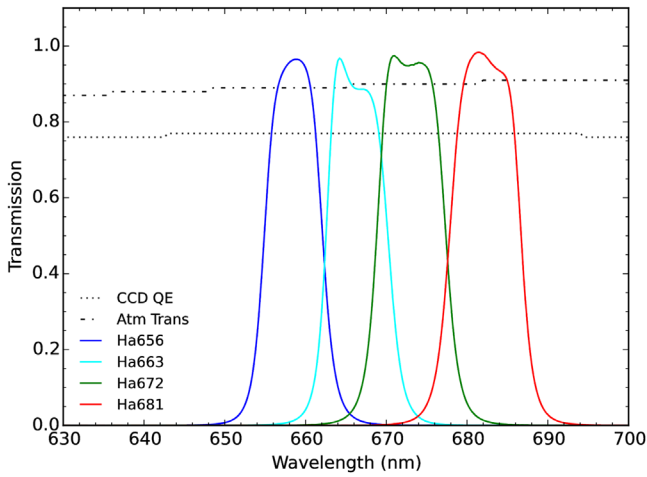


Figure 1. Measured filter transmission profiles of the four CLU-H α narrow-band filters, where the blue, cyan, green, and red curves represent H α 1, H α 2, H α 3, and H α 4 filters, respectively. The horizontal dotted and dashed lines represent the CCD quantum efficiency and the atmospheric transmission at Palomar Observatory, respectively.

Table 1
Narrow-band H α Filter Properties

Filter Name	Filter λ (Å)	Filter $\Delta\lambda$ (Å)	Redshift Range (#)
H α 1	6584.2	76.1	$-0.0026 < z < 0.0090$
H α 2	6663.7	77.9	$0.0094 < z < 0.0213$
H α 3	6730.9	90.1	$0.0187 < z < 0.0324$
H α 4	6822.1	92.1	$0.0325 < z < 0.0471$

Note. The properties of the CLU narrowband filters, where the columns present the filter names, central wavelength, FWHM, and redshift range, are provided from left to right. The first filter (H α 1) is centered on rest-frame H α , while the last filter’s FWHM extends to 200 Mpc.

2.2. Observational Strategy

Observations were taken on the Oschin 48 inch telescope at the Palomar Observatory with a 7.92 deg^2 mosaic imager composed of 12 CCD detectors (or chips) and a $1''$ per pixel image scale. However, one of the chips (chip #3) is nonfunctional, resulting in an 11-chip imager with a field of view 7.26 deg^2 (for details, see Law et al. 2009; Rau et al. 2009). The survey uses an observational strategy of three spatially staggered, overlapping grids that are limited to a decl. of greater than -20° , where each grid contains $N = 3626$ iPTF fields ($26,470 \text{ deg}^2$ of the sky). Observations using the H α 1 and H α 2 filters cover the entire sky above -20° decl. Observations using the H α 3 and H α 4 filters also cover the sky above -20° decl., but avoid the Galactic plane ($|b| \gtrsim 3^\circ$). A single 60 s exposure is taken for each field in each grid, resulting in three images for the majority of positions on the sky. The multiple images facilitate cosmic ray rejection, filling in chip gaps and the nonfunctional chip, and deeper final co-added images.

Data acquisition ended in 2017 March (due to decommissioning of the iPTF camera), with 98.3% of fields observed in H α 1 and H α 2 and 91.3% observed in H α 3 and H α 4. However, the second filter pair is 95% completed at a Galactic

latitude limit of 3° (95% at $|b| \gtrsim 3^\circ$) and 99% completed at latitudes above 11° (99% at $|b| \gtrsim 11^\circ$). Figures 2 and 3 present the sky coverage maps in equatorial coordinates (where 0° R.A. is represented as the center, vertical red line) of the CLU-H α survey for the first filter pair (H α 1 and H α 2) and the second filter pair (H α 3 and H α 4), respectively. The colors for each iPTF pointing box in these figures represent the number of observations, where lighter/brighter colors indicate more observations. The Galactic plane is easily identified in Figure 3 as a dark strip of fields with little to no observations in the second filter pair. The majority of the fields within our targeted sky coverage have three observations. In addition to our survey, there were multiple iPTF projects that observed specific regions of the sky using the CLU narrowband filters and can provide even deeper H α imaging for these fields. The locations that these programs targeted are apparent in Figures 2 and 3 as the brightest regions, with ~ 100 – 200 observations.

Although the ultimate goal of the CLU-H α survey is to coadd the images from the 3 staggered, overlapping grid patterns, the preliminary analysis here uses the single exposures from only 1 of these grids in 14 fields (see Section 3.1).

2.3. Data Reduction and Source Catalogs

Data reduction and source extraction are carried out in an automated pipeline built by the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center (IPAC)⁷ specifically for the iPTF survey. The full description of this pipeline can be found in Laher et al. (2014), but we provide a brief overview here.

The IPAC reduction pipeline consists of both “off-the-shelf” and custom software that have been extensively tested on millions of images from iPTF broadband images. After each night of data is acquired, the IPAC pipeline performs a bias subtraction and applies a flat-field correction. The astrometric solution for each processed image is computed via SCAMP (Bertin 2006) on one of three stellar catalogs: SDSS-DR7 (Abazajian et al. 2009), UCAC3 (Zacharias et al. 2010), or USNO-B1 (Monet et al. 2003).

After data reduction is completed, Source Extractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) is used to generate a source catalog for every chip and filter image in each field. The fluxes are reported using many aperture definitions; however, we utilize the fluxes from aperture photometry at 5 pixels ($\sim 5''$) in diameter for galaxy candidate selection (see Section 3) and the point-spread function (PSF) fitted fluxes of stars for calibration purposes (discussed later). The 5-pixel aperture is used to select narrowband excess sources, as the H α colors showed smaller scatter in this aperture size compared to larger 8 and 10 pixel diameter apertures. The median and standard deviation 5σ detection limits of a point source with a $5''$ diameter aperture for each chip image in all 14 preliminary fields is 18.6 ± 0.30 , 18.7 ± 0.28 , 18.8 ± 0.28 , 18.8 ± 0.25 AB mag for filters H α 1, H α 2, H α 3, and H α 4, respectively.

2.4. Calibration

Calibration is carried out for each chip and filter image combination, where Pan-STARRS DR1 (PS1; Chambers et al. 2016) stars ($N > 100$) are matched with CLU-H α sources. We match all CLU-H α sources that (1) are relatively isolated (i.e., no source within $10''$), (2) have a photometric error less than

⁷ <http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/>

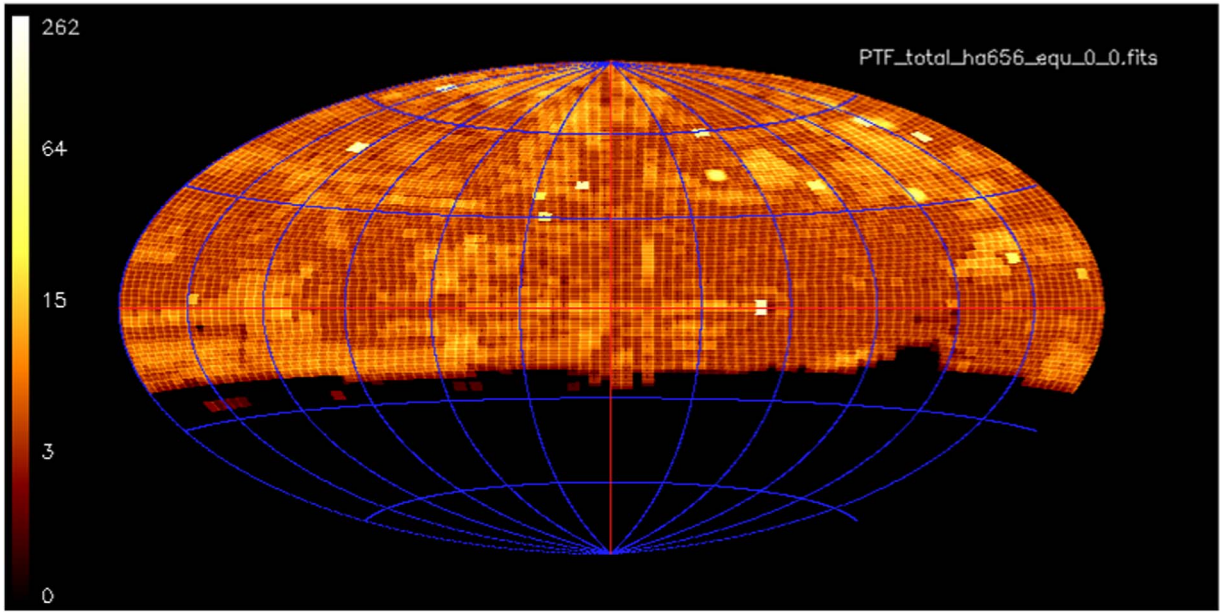


Figure 2. Sky coverage map in equatorial coordinates for the first narrowband pair of filters ($H\alpha 1$ and $H\alpha 2$) in our survey, where the red vertical line represents a $RA = 0^\circ$. The individual colored boxes represent one pointing with a 7.26 deg^2 field of view. The color bar indicates how many observations have been taken for each pointing.

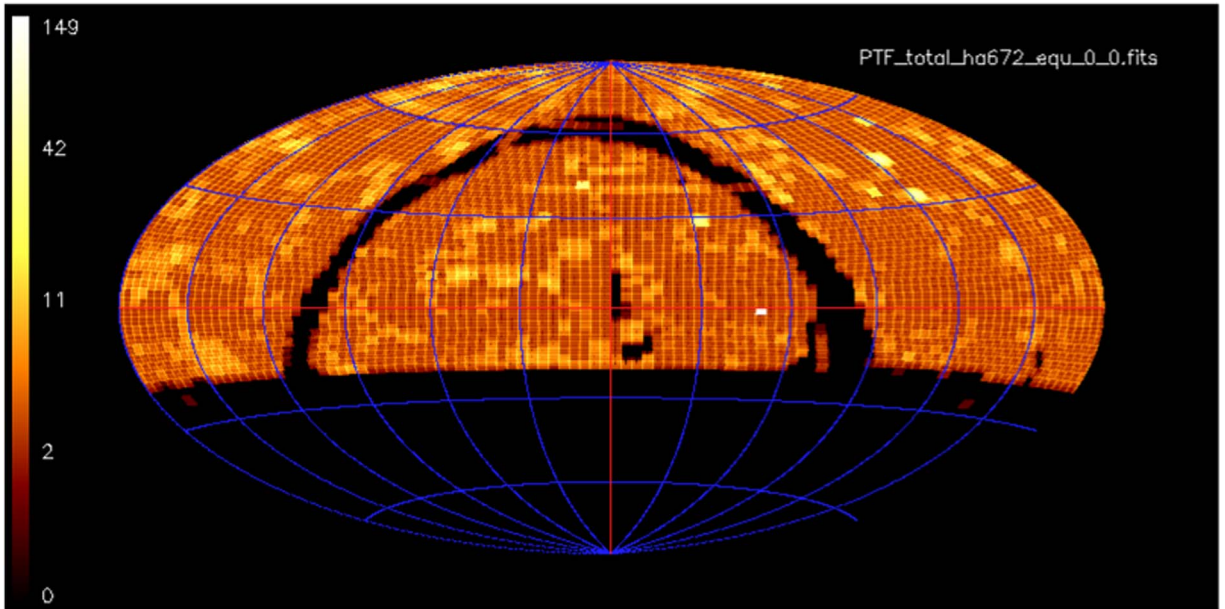


Figure 3. Sky coverage map in equatorial coordinates similar to Figure 2 but for the second narrowband pair of filters ($H\alpha 3$ and $H\alpha 4$) in our survey. The dark contiguous sections represent the Galactic plane, which is avoided in the second filter pair.

0.1 mag, and (3) have no Source Extractor photometry flags to PS1 stars with those that (1) have a $g - i$ color between 0 and 1.7 mag, (2) have a photometric error less than 0.1 mag, and (3) have a PSF minus Kron magnitude in the i band of less than 0.05 mag to select stars.⁸ The photometric zero points and color correction terms are determined by fitting a linear relationship between $H\alpha - r$ (CLU-PS1) and $g - i$ (PS1-PS1) colors, where both CLU- $H\alpha$ and PS1 magnitudes are PSF-fitted magnitudes.

⁸ <https://confluence.stsci.edu/display/PANSTARRS/How+to+separate+stars+and+galaxies>

Figure 4 graphically presents our calibration method, where the gray dots represent all CLU- $H\alpha$ sources matched to PS1 sources, the blue dots represent matched “good” stars that meet our criteria, the dashed line represents the zero-point, and the solid cyan line represents the fit to “good” stars. The error in the fit is used the zero-point error and is added in quadrature to the photometric error of each source. Typical errors in the zero points are ~ 0.05 mag. The fitted line in Figure 4 is used to perform a color correction to the magnitudes of the $H\alpha$ sources.

Due to the large field of view of the iPTF instrument, variations in the sensitivity across the imaging array exist after the images are processed with the IPAC image reduction

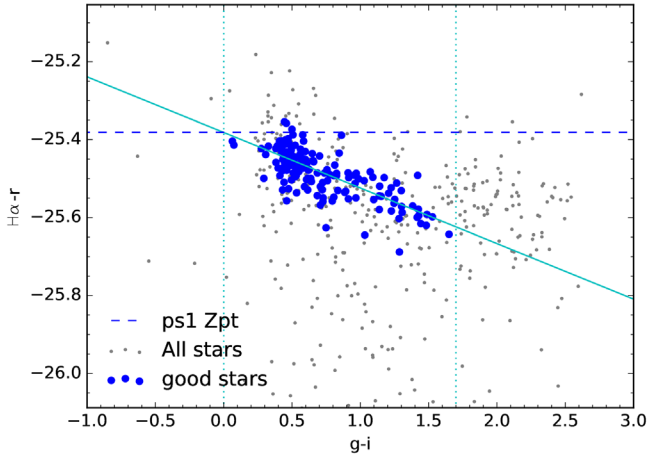


Figure 4. $H\alpha - r$ vs. $g - i$ color plot that is used to define our photometric calibration (i.e., zero-point and color correction). The blue-filled points are all stars selected for calibration, the horizontal blue line represents the zero-point, and the solid cyan line is the fit to calibration stars and is used for color corrections.

pipeline and need to be taken into account when deriving the final calibrated magnitudes of extracted sources. This variation can be quantified in the zero-point of stars located across the entire field of view. The procedure for deriving a sensitivity variation map is described in detail by Ofek et al. (2012), but we provide a brief overview here. Using a minimum of 200 images for each chip and filter image, we measure the zero points for all stars that meet our calibration star criteria (see the previous paragraph), then combine them into bins of 32 pixels on a side. The median zero-point residual for each bin, normalized by the median zero-point across the entire image, is used as the zero-point variation correction. This correction is applied to the final calibrated magnitude for each source, given the position on each chip and the filter used in the observation. The zero-point variation across a single chip has a typical range of 0.01 to 0.05 mag, and the standard deviation of the zero-point variation is ~ 0.02 mag for all filters.

2.5. Ancillary Data

We supplement our CLU- $H\alpha$ fluxes with information from the SDSS DR12 (Alam et al. 2015), *Galaxy Evolution Explorer* (GALEX) all-sky (Martin et al. 2005), and *Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer* (WISE) all-sky surveys (Wright et al. 2010), in addition to PS1 PSF and Kron magnitudes. We utilize the model *ugriz* magnitudes from SDSS DR12. In addition, we cross-match the CLU- $H\alpha$ sources against entries in the SDSS “galSpecLine” table and extract the redshift, $H\alpha$ line flux (“h_alpha_flux”), and EW (“h_alpha_eqw”). We also extract FUV and NUV kron fluxes from the GALEX all-sky imaging survey (Bianchi et al. 2014), and the instrumental profile-fit photometry of the first and fourth WISE bands (“w1mpro” and “w4mpro”). These ancillary data are used to cull contaminants and measure several physical properties of galaxies.

3. Candidate Selection

In this section, we describe our galaxy candidate selection methods. We have chosen to test these methods in 14 preliminary fields where we have performed a spectroscopic follow-up

campaign. In addition, we quantify the success rates of our selection method and the limits of the survey.

3.1. Preliminary Fields

The preliminary fields were chosen based on the following criteria: (1) the CLU- $H\alpha$ images must contain $H\alpha$ filter pairs taken on the same night and have observations in all four filters to ensure a complete analysis, (2) the fields must have SDSS coverage to provide a list of galaxies with known redshifts, and (3) the decl. must be close to 30° to facilitate spectroscopic follow-up from Palomar Observatory. The basic properties of the 14 preliminary fields are listed in Table 5.

In addition, we have chosen to include one field that contains a galaxy cluster. The field labeled “p3967” in Table 5 is spatially coincident with the Coma cluster whose redshift falls in the wavelength range of our third narrowband filter ($H\alpha 3$). We include this field to robustly test the limits of our selection methods, as this cluster contains hundreds of galaxies whose $H\alpha$ EWs span a large range from ellipticals with no emission lines to star bursts with strong emission lines (Mahajan et al. 2010). However, the majority of the preliminary fields occupy relatively sparse sections of the sky (i.e., outside the Galactic plane and not coincident with any galaxy clusters). Each pointing in our $H\alpha$ survey covers 7.26 deg^2 on the sky; thus our 14 preliminary fields cover a total of 101.6 deg^2 .

3.2. Candidate Selection Criteria

The identification of emission-line candidates follows the general methods of previous emission-line galaxy surveys using narrowband filters (e.g., Bunker et al. 1995; Pascual et al. 2001; Fujita et al. 2003; Geach et al. 2008; Sobral et al. 2009, 2012; Ly et al. 2010; Lee et al. 2012; Stroe & Sobral 2015). The photometry used for the selection process are taken from the Source Extractor catalogs. We use the 5-pixel diameter aperture photometry for all selection criteria. In addition, we require a candidate to have a 5σ detection in the “On” band and set non-detections to the 5σ upper limit (see Table 5).

Emission-line candidates are initially selected based on the significance of the excess in “On-Off” color quantified by the parameter Σ , where the flux is greater in one filter (the “On” filter) due to the presence of an emission line compared to the corresponding continuum filter (the “Off” filter). Each filter pair ($H\alpha 1/H\alpha 2$ and $H\alpha 3/H\alpha 4$) provides both the “On” and “Off” photometry. For example, $H\alpha 2$ is used as the “Off” filter for $H\alpha 1$ selection, while $H\alpha 1$ is used as the “Off” filter for $H\alpha 2$ selection.

The significance of the narrowband colors (Σ) is defined as the number of standard deviations between the color excess (“On-Off”) in counts and the random scatter of counts expected for a source with zero color (Bunker et al. 1995). This can be expressed as

$$\Sigma = \frac{c_{\text{on}} - c_{\text{off}}}{\delta}, \quad (3)$$

where $c_{\text{on,off}}$ are the counts for the “On, Off” filters and δ is the sky fluctuations in both images combined in quadrature. The combined photometric uncertainty is expressed as

$$\delta = \sqrt{\pi r^2 (\sigma_{\text{on}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{off}}^2)}, \quad (4)$$

where $\sigma_{\text{on/off}}$ represent the median sky count fluctuations in 100 sky regions for the “On” and “Off” images, and r is the

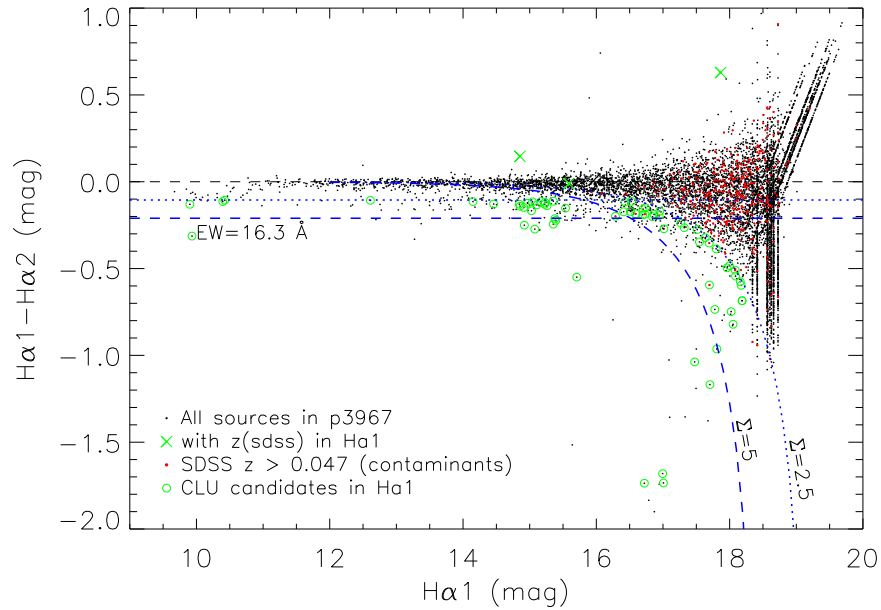


Figure 5. $H\alpha$ color–magnitude diagram of objects in the field labeled “p3967,” where the y-axis represents the “On–Off” color and the x-axis is the “On” magnitude. The black points represent all CLU- $H\alpha$ sources, the red dots represent contaminant galaxies, the green Xs represent known galaxies with a redshift that fall in the wavelength range of the $H\alpha 1$ filter, and the green circles represent the galaxy candidates selected. The dotted and dashed lines represent the Σ cuts of 2.5 and 5, respectively. The “On–Off” color defined by the standard deviation of bright stars is converted into an $H\alpha$ EW limit and is labeled for the $\Sigma = 5$ cut (horizontal dashed line) with a value of 16.3 Å. The curved lines are derived from a signal-to-noise criteria where the “On–Off” color scatter increases toward fainter magnitudes. Sources with colors that exceed the Σ thresholds and are not selected as candidates were identified as contaminants (e.g., stars; see Section 3.3).

radius of the photometric aperture. This criteria is similar to a standard signal-to-noise selection and can be expressed in terms of measured colors and magnitudes via

$$m_{\text{off}} - m_{\text{on}} = -2.5 \log(1 - \Sigma \delta 10^{-0.4(ZP - m_{\text{on}})}), \quad (5)$$

where $m_{\text{on/off}}$ are the calibrated magnitudes in the “On” and “Off” filters and ZP is the photometric zero-point for the “On” filter.

The relationship between Σ , color, and magnitude is represented as curved lines in a color–magnitude diagram and graphically presented in Figures 5–8 for each $H\alpha$ filter in one field (“p3967”). While all four of these figures are similar in form, we enlarge the first figure for clarity. In each of these figures, the black points represent all sources in the field, the red dots represent galaxies with a spectroscopic redshift (from SDSS) greater than the redshift coverage of our filter set ($z > 0.047$), the green Xs represent galaxies with a spectroscopic redshift (from SDSS) that fall in the wavelength range of the appropriate filter, and the green circles represent the galaxy candidates selected in each filter.

Inspection of Figures 5–8 also shows a non-zero color scatter, even at brighter magnitudes. Thus we impose a second condition based on the standard deviation of colors for bright continuum sources (i.e., stars) with magnitudes between 12 and 15 mag. The second criteria is represented as horizontal lines in Figures 5–8, illustrating the minimum color below which we cannot accurately infer the presence of an emission line. Furthermore, as the EW of an emission line is simply the ratio of the line flux and the continuum flux density, we can calculate an EW limit based on the “On–Off” color scatter in bright continuum sources. Following the prescription of (Stroe & Sobral 2015; see Equation (7)), the EW can be calculated via

$$\text{EW} = \Delta\lambda_{\text{on}}(10^{-0.4\Delta m} - 1), \quad (6)$$

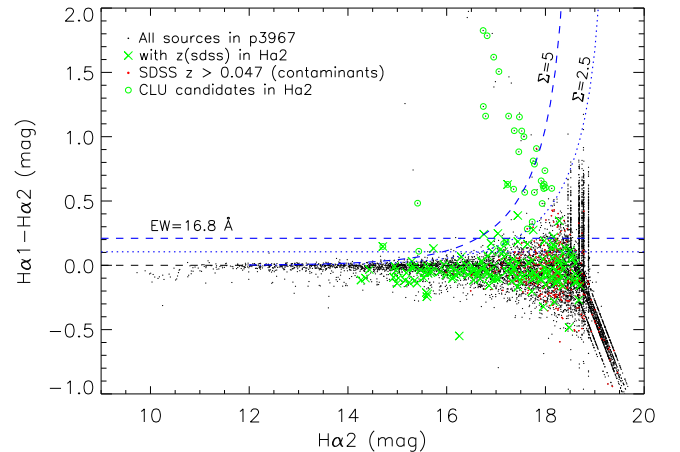


Figure 6. $H\alpha$ color–magnitude diagram used for emission-line sources in the $H\alpha 2$ filter similar to that in Figure 5. The “On–Off” color defined by the standard deviation of bright stars is converted into an $H\alpha$ EW limit and is labeled for the $\Sigma = 5$ cut (horizontal dashed line) with a value of 16.8 Å.

where $\Delta\lambda_{\text{on}}$ is the FWHM of the “On” filter and Δm is the “On–Off” color. The EW cuts based on the “On–Off” colors for each filter in Figures 5–8 are labeled on the horizontal lines.

Both of the selection criteria adopted here (see Bunker et al. 1995; Fukugita et al. 2007; Ly et al. 2010; Lee et al. 2012; Sobral et al. 2009, 2012; Stroe & Sobral 2015) represent the number of standard deviations away from the expected random scatter and can be combined into a single Σ value. For each source, the number of standard deviations is computed above each criteria (bright stars and the noise in the images), and the final Σ is defined as the smaller of the two. For example, the Σ of a bright source (e.g., $m_{\text{on}} \lesssim 17$ mag) will be calculated relative to the scatter in continuum sources, and the Σ of a faint source (e.g., $m_{\text{on}} \gtrsim 17$ mag) will be calculated relative the signal-to-noise curve.

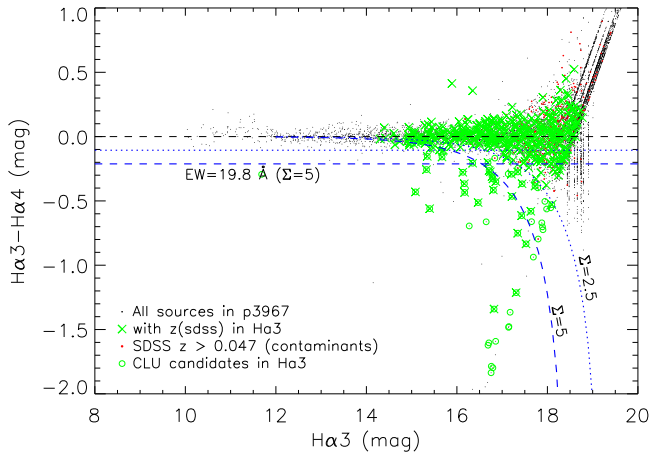


Figure 7. $H\alpha$ color–magnitude diagram used for emission-line sources in the $H\alpha 3$ filter similar to that in Figure 5. The overabundance of galaxies for this filter is due to the Coma cluster that is dominated by early-type galaxies with little ongoing star formation. The lack of star formation in these galaxies is evident from the lack of significant $H\alpha$ “On-Off” colors. The “On-Off” color defined by the standard deviation of bright stars is converted into an $H\alpha$ EW limit and is labeled for the $\Sigma = 5$ cut (horizontal dashed line) with a value of 19.8 \AA .

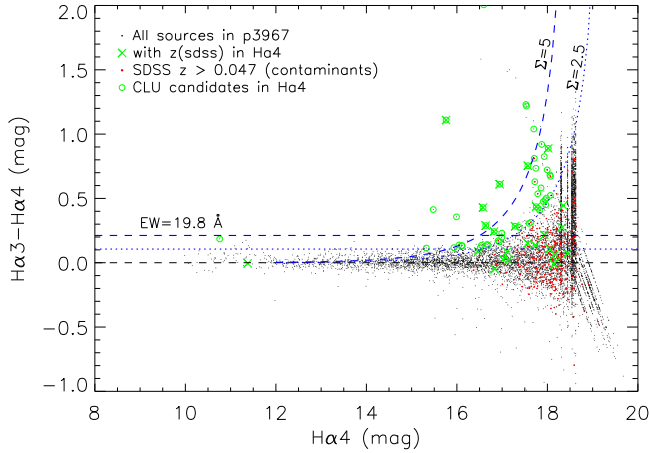


Figure 8. $H\alpha$ color–magnitude diagram used for emission-line sources in the $H\alpha 4$ filter similar to that in Figure 5. The “On-Off” color defined by the standard deviation of bright stars is converted into an $H\alpha$ EW limit and is labeled for the $\Sigma = 5$ cut (horizontal dashed line) with a value of 19.8 \AA .

We utilize two Σ cuts to define the extremes of our candidate selection methods. The first is a cut of $\Sigma = 2.5$, which will contain the majority of all star-forming galaxies but will contain a relatively higher contamination from galaxies with no emission lines in our narrowband filters. The second is a cut of $\Sigma = 5$, which will contain a reduced fraction of all star-forming galaxies but will contain a low contamination fraction (see Section 3.5). The median EW cut and standard deviation for all filters in the 14 preliminary fields is $7.3 \pm 1.1 \text{ \AA}$ and $15.2 \pm 2.4 \text{ \AA}$ for $\Sigma = 2.5$ and $\Sigma = 5$, respectively.

We provide an electronic version of the CLU candidates with Σ values above 2.5 (Table 2). In the future, we will generate source catalogs in larger areas of the sky, where Σ values will be calculated for each source and users can apply their own cuts based upon their science requirements. For a better understanding of the success and contamination rates at different Σ values, see Section 3.5.

Table 2

List of Columns and Their Descriptions Provided in the Online FITS Table, Which Contains Information of Identifications, Coordinates, Photometry, Spectroscopy, and Classifications for All Candidates in Our Preliminary Fields

CLU Catalog Label	Description
CANDID	Coordinate-based names for CLU
CANDFLT	Narrow-band filter in which an emission line is indicated (Ha1 = 11, Ha2 = 12, Ha3 = 13, Ha4 = 14)
R.A.	Right ascension
DECL.	Declination
HA1MAG	AB mag in the Ha1 filter
HA1MAGERR	AB mag error in the Ha1 filter
HA2MAG	AB mag in the Ha2 filter
HA2MAGERR	AB mag error in the Ha2 filter
HA3MAG	AB mag in the Ha3 filter
HA3MAGERR	AB mag error in the Ha3 filter
HA4MAG	AB mag in the Ha4 filter
HA4MAGERR	AB mag error in the Ha4 filter
CSIG1	Color sigma in the Ha1 filter
CSIG2	Color sigma in the Ha2 filter
CSIG3	Color sigma in the Ha3 filter
CSIG4	Color sigma in the Ha4 filter
MAXCSIG	Maximum color sigma for all 4 filters
SDSSCLASS	SDSS photometric classification
VISCLASS	Visual classification on the Ha images (1 = galaxy, 2 = star, 3 = junk)
HAEW	Spectroscopic equivalent width of the Ha line in units of Angstroms
HAEWERR	Error of the Ha EW
HAFLUX	Spectroscopic flux of the Ha line, $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
HAFLUXERR	Error in Ha flux
HACONT	Spectroscopic continuum flux of the Ha line, $\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
HACONTERR	Error in Ha continuum flux
BCD	Flag indicating object is a blue compact dwarf
GPEA	Flag indicating object is a green pea
PNEB	Flag indicating object is a planetary nebula
QSO	Flag indicating object is a quasar
SFR_FUV	Star formation rate from GALEX FUV flux corrected for dust using WISE4 flux in units of ($M_{\text{sun}} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
SFR_FUVERR	Error in SFR
SFR_HA	Star formation rate from CLU Ha flux corrected for dust using WISE4 flux in units of ($M_{\text{sun}} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
SFR_HAERR	Error in SFR
MSTAR	Stellar mass in units of M_{sun} calculated from WISE1 flux using a mass-to-light ratio of 0.5 ($M_{\text{sun}}/L_{\text{sun}}$)
MSTARERR	Error in stellar mass
SDSSU_MODEL MAG	SDSS u -band model mag
SDSSUERR_MODEL MAG	Error in u -band mag
SDSSG_MODEL MAG	SDSS g -band model mag
SDSSGERR_MODEL MAG	Error in g -band mag
SDSSR_MODEL MAG	SDSS r -band model mag
SDSSRERR_MODEL MAG	Error in r -band mag
SDSSI_MODEL MAG	SDSS i -band model mag
SDSSIERR_MODEL MAG	Error in i -band mag
SDSSZ_MODEL MAG	SDSS z -band model mag
SDSSZERR_MODEL MAG	Error in z -band mag
NUV	GALEX NUV mag
NUVERR	Error in NUV mag
FUV	GALEX FUV mag
FUVERR	Error in FUV mag

Table 2
(Continued)

CLU Catalog Label	Description
WISE1	WISE band1 profile-fit magnitude
WISE1ERR	Error in WISE1 mag
WISE4	WISE band4 profile-fit magnitude
WISE4ERR	Error in WISE4 mag
DISTMPC	Distance in Mpc using $H_0 = 72 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$
ZSDSS	SDSS spectroscopic redshift
ZNED	NED spectroscopic redshift
ZCLU	CLU spectroscopic redshift from either Palomar or WIRO
ZCOMB	The final redshift used in analysis assigned with the following priority: SDSS, NED, CLU

(This table is available in its entirety in FITS format.)

3.3. Contaminant Removal

The two color excess cuts introduced in the last section will effectively select any source that has a significant $H\alpha$ “On-Off” color. However, the resulting galaxy candidates can still be contaminated by continuum sources with steep blue or red continuum slopes, high-redshift galaxies with an emission or absorption line whose wavelength has been redshifted into the wavelength range spanned by one of our filters, and by cosmic rays or chip defects (e.g., hot pixels, column defects, etc.).

Point sources with a steep blue or red continuum can be reduced by requiring that our candidates be spatially extended. As our survey is only sensitive to a distance of 200 Mpc and our angular resolution is limited to a FWHM $\sim 2''$, we estimate that galaxies larger than 2 kpc at 200 Mpc will be extended in our data. Comparison to a statistically complete sample of star-forming galaxies in the local universe where the sample is dominated by dwarf galaxies (LVL; Kennicutt et al. 2008; Dale et al. 2009; Lee et al. 2011; Cook et al. 2014a) reveals that the semimajor axis histogram peaks between 2 and 4 kpc, suggesting that we will likely detect the majority of galaxies even at our furthest distance by requiring our galaxy candidates to be extended. Similar results are found for the size of $H\alpha$ disks in galaxies out to $z = 0.1$ (Dale et al. 1999). We exclude point sources based upon the recommended PS1 star/galaxy separation using PSF minus Kron i -band magnitudes.

Unfortunately, the PS1 star-galaxy classifications often mislabel saturated stars as galaxies at r -band magnitudes brighter than 12–14 mag⁹, leaving ~ 300 candidates that are clearly stars. We can remove $\sim 60\%$ of these contaminants via a bright $H\alpha$ magnitude cut of 12 mag, given the brightest quoted saturation magnitude in PS1. We note that the brightest confirmed galaxy in the preliminary fields is ~ 13.4 mag. The remaining contaminating stars are removed via visual classification.

The removal of cosmic rays and chip defects is achieved by requiring a source to be spatially coincident with a PS1 source. Since the PS1 detection limits (e.g., $r \sim 23.2$ mag) are deeper than the CLU- $H\alpha$ single-image exposures, any cosmic ray or chip defect with no spatial overlap with a PS1 source will be

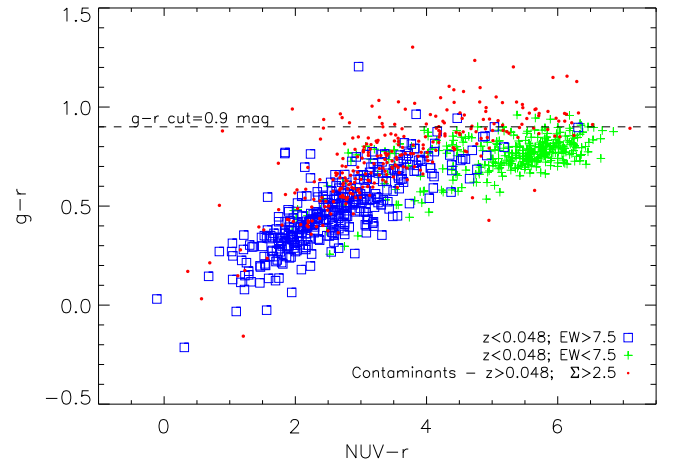


Figure 9. $g - r$ vs. $NUV - r$, color-color plot of all known galaxies in the preliminary fields, where the blue squares represent galaxies in our target volume with an $H\alpha$ EW greater than the $\Sigma = 2.5$ limit ($EW \geq 7.5 \text{ \AA}$), the green pluses are all galaxies in our volume with small $H\alpha$ EWs ($EW < 7.5$), and the red points are galaxy candidates outside of our target volume ($z > 0.047$). A $g - r$ optical color cut removes contaminant galaxies while retaining the majority of galaxies in our volume with an EW greater than our selection limits ($EW \geq 7.5 \text{ \AA}$).

easy to flag and remove. Visual inspection of sources removed from our analysis via this method show that no real sources have been removed. Furthermore, visual inspection of our galaxy candidates show no contamination from cosmic rays, but do show a small percentage of contamination from chip-column defects that randomly coincide with a PS1 source; these contaminants are easily removed via visual inspection. We note that the removal of cosmic rays and chip defects will be greatly reduced or unnecessary for future analyses using stacked images.

The final sources of contamination are high-redshift galaxies whose emission or absorption lines have been shifted into the wavelength range of our filters. It is not possible to distinguish between strong emission lines redshifted into the wavelength range of our filters and $H\alpha$ emission at lower redshift. We note that there is a dearth of strong emission lines blue-ward of our filters, where the closest lines are the [O III] $\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ doublet near $\lambda = 5000 \text{ \AA}$ ($z \sim 0.3$). However, galaxies with extreme [O III] $\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ emission at $z \sim 0.3$ are likely to be interesting objects (i.e., green peas) and can be used for studies of galaxy evolution and star formation. In fact, we find a newly discovered $z \sim 0.3$ green pea contaminant in the preliminary fields (see Section 5.1), and future CLU efforts will be aimed at finding and studying more of these objects.

Absorption lines in elliptical or red-sequence galaxies at intermediate redshifts are another source of contamination. Strong NaD absorption at redshifts of 0.11–0.17 can cause a lower flux in an $H\alpha$ filter relative to the flux in its pair filter resulting in a significant “On-Off” color. Since red-sequence galaxies tend to be redder than star-forming galaxies (Salim et al. 2007), we can remove these contaminants via simple optical color cuts. Figure 9 shows the $g - r$ versus $NUV - r$ color-color diagram for galaxies in our preliminary fields with low and high $H\alpha$ EWs, as measured via spectra from SDSS and CLU- $H\alpha$ follow-up. We find that a $g - r$ color cut of $g - r$ greater than 0.9 mag removes 60% of red-sequence galaxies at $z > 0.047$, while removing only four galaxies with moderate EW and a redshift less than 0.047.

⁹ <https://panstarrs.stsci.edu/>

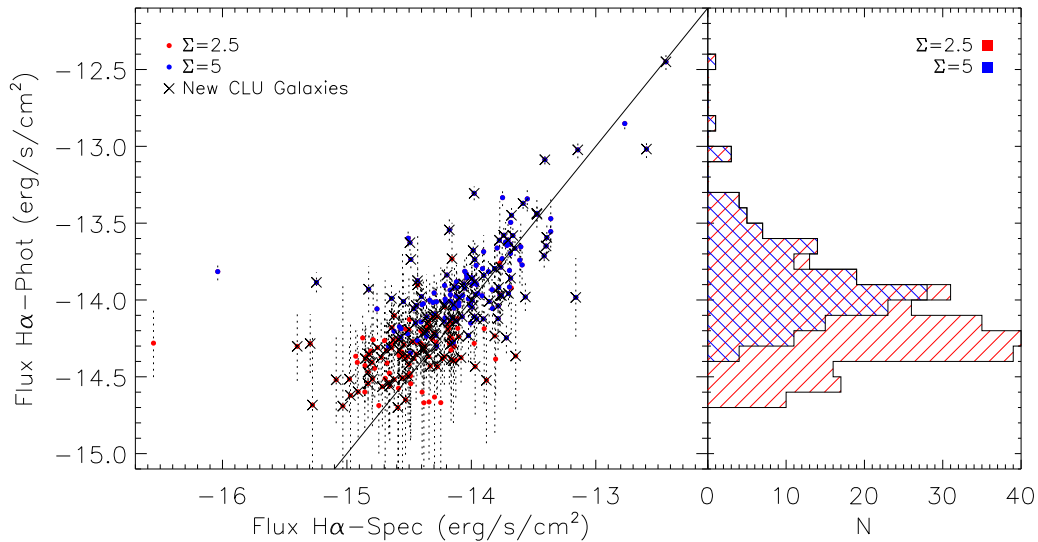


Figure 10. (Left panel) The photometrically derived H α line flux vs. the spectroscopically derived H α line flux in the left panel. We find that the majority of the galaxies show good agreement for H α line fluxes between those derived from imaging and spectroscopy above a few $\times 10^{-15}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$. (Right panel) The histogram of the $\Sigma = 2.5$ and $\Sigma = 5$ CLU-H α galaxy samples.

3.4. Spectroscopic Follow-up

We have obtained spectra for 334 candidates in the preliminary fields with no redshift information (except obvious stars, cosmic rays, and chip defects) with a Σ value above 2.5. The spectra were taken with the 200 inch Hale telescope atop Palomar Mountain on multiple nights over 2016 and 2017 using the Double-Beam Spectrograph instrument (DBSP; Oke & Gunn 1982) and on the 2.3 meter Wyoming Infra-red Observatory (WIRO) with the Longslit spectrograph. The DBSP data were reduced using the PyRAF-based pipeline¹⁰ of Bellm & Sesar 2016, and the WIRO data were reduced with standard IRAF procedures.

We took spectra of 334 galaxies, where we confirm that 124 galaxies were indeed galaxies with redshifts less than 0.047, while the remainder were higher-redshift contaminants. In addition to finding new galaxies in the target volume, we also found two new galaxies (a Seyfert 1 galaxy and a green pea) at intermediate redshift via strong [O III] λ 4959, λ 5007 emission lines redshifted into our filters (see Section 5.1).

In the rest of this section, we compare the photometric fluxes measured in our survey to with those derived from the spectroscopic measurements. In Figure 10, we plot the photometric H α line flux versus the spectroscopic line flux in the left panel. The photometric H α line flux is measured via

$$F_{\text{line}}(\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}) = \Delta\lambda_{\text{On}}(f_{\text{On}} - f_{\text{Off}}), \quad (7)$$

where $\Delta\lambda_{\text{On}}$ is the FWHM of the “On” filter, f_{On} is the flux density of the “On” filter, and f_{Off} is the flux density of the “Off” filter. The flux densities of the “On” and “Off” filters are calculated via

$$f_{\text{on,off}}(\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{\AA}^{-1}) = \frac{c}{\lambda_{\text{on,off}}^2} 10^{-0.4(m_{\text{on,off}} + Zp_{\text{AB}})}, \quad (8)$$

where c is the speed of light, $Zp_{\text{AB}} = 48.59$, and $\lambda_{\text{on,off}}$ are the central wavelengths of the “On” and “Off” filters.

There is reasonable agreement for the majority of galaxies above a few $\times 10^{-15}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ for line fluxes derived from our H α photometry and those derived from spectroscopy. However, there is a small offset (a few tenths of a dex) at lower line fluxes where the photometrically derived fluxes are systematically higher than the spectroscopic fluxes. This offset is likely due to a mismatch in the apertures used to derive the line fluxes, and from contaminating flux from [N II] in the H α imaging. We use a 5'' aperture in the H α imaging, while the spectroscopic line fluxes are derived from either a 3'' fiber from SDSS or a 2'' slit from Palomar observations. In addition, the [N II]/H α ratio for star-forming galaxies in the local volume can range from 0.05 to 0.5 with an average of 0.2 (Kennicutt et al. 2008). These ratios translate into an average and max offset in Figure 10 of 0.1 and 0.3 dex, respectively, and are likely the major source of the offsets seen in Figure 10. We also note that the strength of the [N II] contamination depends on the redshift of the galaxy where the [N II] lines can be shifted out of the “On” filter if the H α line is near the filter edge.

3.5. Comparison to Known Galaxies

In this section, we evaluate our selection criteria by cross-matching our galaxy candidates to currently cataloged galaxies with spectroscopic redshifts available from NED, SDSS, or our CLU-H α follow-up in the preliminary fields. Since our selection methods rely on the presence of a moderately strong H α emission line, we expect that we should recover a large fraction of the H α flux for galaxies in these fields, but recover a relatively low fraction by number of these galaxies due to the numerous elliptical galaxies in these fields (i.e., in the Coma cluster).

First, we examine the composition of galaxy catalogs produced when using different Σ cuts: 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Table 3 shows the total number of galaxy candidates, contaminant galaxies (i.e., those with no emission line found in our narrowband filters), galaxies found in the volume of our survey ($z < 0.047$), galaxies with an emission line found in the correct filter (i.e., an emission line has been confirmed in the

¹⁰ <https://github.com/ebellm/pyraf-dbsp>

Table 3

Composition of Our Galaxy Candidates When Using Different Σ Cuts, Where the Columns Are from Left to Right: the Minimum Σ for the Sample, the Total Number of All Candidates, the Number of Galaxies with no Emission Lines in Our Narrow-band Filters, the Number of Galaxies Found in the Survey Volume ($z < 0.047$), the Number of Galaxies Whose H α Emission Line Is Located in the Narrow-band Filter Where the Galaxy Was Identified, and the Number of Galaxies with no Previous Distance Information Found in CLU-H α

Color Excess (Σ) Statistics					
Σ	N Total	N Con- taminant	N In	N in Correct	N New Distances and in Correct
	Candidates	Galaxies	Volume	H α Filter	H α Filter
(#)	(#)	(#, % of candidates)	(#)	(#, % of candidates)	(#)
≥ 2.5	663	405 (61.1%)	339	258 (38.9%)	90
≥ 3.0	399	174 (43.6%)	265	225 (56.4%)	78
≥ 4.0	218	49 (22.5%)	180	169 (77.5%)	56
≥ 5.0	147	18 (12.2%)	135	129 (87.8%)	41
≥ 6.0	106	7 (6.6%)	100	99 (93.4%)	32
≥ 7.0	86	3 (3.5%)	83	83 (96.5%)	23

filter identified by our narrowband colors), and galaxies with new distance measurements (i.e., with no previous distance measurements) now confirmed in the local universe by our survey in the correct filter.

We find that the percentage of contaminant galaxies falls significantly above a Σ cut of 3, and that the percentage of galaxies with an emission line found in the correct filter is $\approx 90\%$ above a Σ cut of 5. Thus we conclude that a Σ cut above 5 produces a high fidelity galaxy catalog. However, a Σ cut above 2.5 does produce a catalog with a higher number of galaxies with an emission line found in the correct filter, but with a high contamination percentage. In this and future publications, we will release galaxy candidates with Σ cuts above 2.5, and as a consequence we focus the text in the rest of this section and the paper on the galaxy catalogs from two extreme cuts ($\Sigma > 2.5$ and $\Sigma > 5$) but provide the statistics for all Σ cuts in the tables.

Next, we quantify the success rates of our selection methods both by number and by H α flux in Table 4 via a comparison to galaxies with known redshifts in our survey volume and spatially located in our preliminary fields. The simplest comparison we can make is by number where we successfully recover 25.1% and 12.9% for Σ cuts of 2.5 and 5, respectively (column 2). However, there are 1226 known galaxies in our preliminary fields with known redshifts, where 722 have an H α EW lower than 7.5 Å ($\approx 60\%$). The majority of these galaxies are located in a single pointing that is coincident with the Coma cluster (i.e., “p3967”). Thus a low success rate by number is not surprising, given the large fraction of elliptical galaxies in our preliminary fields. If we limit the sample to galaxies with an H α EW larger than the limits for the $\Sigma = 2.5$, we find that we recover 54.5% and 29.8% by number for Σ cuts of 2.5 and 5, respectively (column 4).

Since our selection methods are based on the strength of the H α emission line, it is more appropriate to quantify our success rates via H α flux. Column 3 of Table 4 shows the fraction of H α flux captured by each of the Σ cuts, where we recover 82.5% and 67.8% for Σ cuts of 2.5 and 5, respectively. If we

limit the sample of known galaxies to those with a moderate H α EW (> 7.5 Å), we recover 86.7% and 72.0% by H α flux for Σ cuts of 2.5 and 5, respectively. The success rates of other Σ samples can be found in column 5 of Table 4.

Next, we examine why galaxies with an EW greater than 7.5 Å are not selected as candidates (i.e., our false-negative rate). The top panel of Figure 11 shows the H α “On” magnitude histogram for these galaxies with $\Sigma \geq 2.5$ and a $\Sigma < 2.5$, and we find that the galaxies missed in our survey that should be selected tend to be fainter. In these fainter galaxies, the significance of their narrowband colors is reduced by the increased photometric noise and thus these require a stronger EW line to be selected by our methods (see the bottom panel of Figure 11). We note that the photometric errors will be reduced in the final stacked CLU-H α images, resulting in higher success rates in future analyses.

3.6. Survey Limits

In this section we explore the limits of our selection criteria and quantify them by H α flux. We find that our survey is 90% complete at an H α flux of 1×10^{-14} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ and 4×10^{-14} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ for the $\Sigma = 2.5$ and $\Sigma = 5$, respectively.

To quantify the limits of this survey, we present the H α flux histograms for our confirmed galaxy candidates and all galaxies in the preliminary fields with spectroscopic information from either SDSS or our own follow-up. In the top panel of Figure 12, the unfilled, red-filled, and blue-filled histograms represent all galaxies with spectroscopy and our CLU-H α galaxies with $\Sigma > 2.5$ and with $\Sigma > 5$. The completeness (defined as the fraction of all galaxies recovered in our survey in each line flux bin) is illustrated in the bottom panel of Figure 12. We find that we recover 90% and 50% of known galaxies at $F_{\text{line}} = 1 \times 10^{-14}$ and 3×10^{-15} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ for $\Sigma > 2.5$ and $F_{\text{line}} = 4 \times 10^{-14}$ and 1×10^{-14} erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$ for $\Sigma > 5$.

Next, we explore the redshift-magnitude distribution of the two CLU-H α galaxy catalogs in Figure 13 to illustrate the resulting CLU-H α galaxy catalogs and their magnitudes. The top panel presents the full redshift range of our galaxy candidates, while the bottom panel is a zoom-in of the local universe ($z < 0.05$). In addition, the dashed- and solid-curved lines represent the relationship between an apparent magnitude limit of 17.8 (i.e., the limit of the SDSS spectroscopic galaxy survey) and 19 mag, respectively, with redshift.

The density of all galaxies with spectroscopic redshifts drops off significantly below the r -band magnitude limit of the SDSS spectroscopic galaxy survey ($r = 17.8$ mag). In addition, the density of CLU-H α galaxies also significantly decreases near that of SDSS, suggesting that our selection methods result in an effective magnitude limit similar to the SDSS limit. Our methods do not select bright galaxies with weak emission lines, but do find 69 CLU-H α galaxies with r -band magnitudes fainter than 18 mag with large H α EWs (a median value of 45 Å), illustrating that our selection methods can detect fainter galaxies with strong emission lines. We note that the “X” symbols in Figure 13 represent galaxies with no previous distance information in NED or SDSS.

4. Results

In this section, we provide a description of the CLU-H α galaxies found in the preliminary fields and highlight two

Table 4
Success Rates for Galaxy Catalogs Generated with Different Σ Values

Sample	Known Galaxies			
	N (#)	Sum $H\alpha$ Flux ($\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$)	N (#)	Sum $H\alpha$ Flux ($\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$)
	(N , % of N)	(Flux, % of Flux)	($EW > 7.5 \text{ \AA}$) (N , % of N)	($EW > 7.5 \text{ \AA}$) (Flux, % of Flux)
All	1173	4.05e-12	477	3.80e-12
$\Sigma \geq 2.5$	295 (25.1%)	3.34e-12 (82.5%)	260 (54.5%)	3.30e-12 (86.7%)
≥ 3.0	259 (22.1%)	3.23e-12 (80.0%)	232 (48.6%)	3.20e-12 (84.1%)
≥ 4.0	192 (16.4%)	2.93e-12 (72.5%)	179 (37.5%)	2.92e-12 (76.9%)
≥ 5.0	151 (12.9%)	2.74e-12 (67.8%)	142 (29.8%)	2.74e-12 (72.0%)
≥ 6.0	120 (10.2%)	2.55e-12 (63.1%)	112 (23.5%)	2.55e-12 (67.1%)
≥ 7.0	102 (8.7%)	2.34e-12 (57.7%)	96 (20.1%)	2.34e-12 (61.4%)

Note. The first column gives the Σ values used to generate different galaxy samples, and the following columns give the success rates by number and $H\alpha$ flux. The vertical lines are used to separate the success rates, given no EW cut and an $EW > 7.5 \text{ \AA}$. We find that our $\Sigma = 2.5$ sample recovers $\sim 25\%$ by number and $\sim 82\%$ by $H\alpha$ flux compared to all galaxies, and that we recover a larger fraction by number and $H\alpha$ flux when comparing to galaxies with an EW greater our selection limits.

subsamples composed of (1) galaxy candidates with lower color significance ($\Sigma \geq 2.5$) that will contain the majority of target galaxies (i.e., those in the survey volume with $H\alpha$ emission lines) but with high contamination, and (2) galaxy candidates with higher color significance ($\Sigma \geq 5$) that contain a reduced fraction of target galaxies but with low contamination. First, we present examples of galaxies whose redshifts have been measured for the first time in this survey. Then, we examine the observable properties of the galaxies in our CLU- $H\alpha$ catalog and derive their physical properties. Finally, we compare the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies found in the preliminary fields to catalogs of emission-line galaxies from previous blind emission-line surveys.

We note that the $H\alpha$ galaxy catalogs and analyses presented here utilize single exposure images, not the final stacked images. The stacked CLU- $H\alpha$ images will produce a galaxy catalog with fainter detection limits and a higher completeness than the preliminary fields presented here. The stacking methods and analysis of the CLU- $H\alpha$ images are the subject of a future study and beyond the scope of this paper.

4.1. Example New Galaxies

Here we present examples of CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies with no previous distance information that are now well constrained to be in the local universe. Figure 14 presents a representative sample mosaic of these galaxies where the $H\alpha$ emission line has been spectroscopically confirmed in the filter identified by our narrowband colors. The left image cutout in Figure 14 is the SDSS *gri* color composite, the four panels to the right are the cutouts for all four $H\alpha$ filters, and the green boxes highlight which filter the emission line has been confirmed. The galaxies in this mosaic span a range of $H\alpha$ EW, where EW increase toward the bottom of the figure from $EW = 10 \text{ \AA}$ at the top to $EW = 100 \text{ \AA}$ at the bottom. The galaxies also show a range of morphologies from compact to irregular to those showing spiral structure.

4.2. Observable Properties of CLU- $H\alpha$ Galaxies

Here we explore the observable properties of our confirmed galaxy candidates in comparison to cataloged galaxies in our preliminary fields with spectroscopic information from SDSS

or our CLU- $H\alpha$ follow-up. Figure 15 presents the SDSS $g - r$ color, apparent r -band magnitude, the absolute r -band magnitude, and the $H\alpha$ luminosity of all galaxies with spectroscopic information, a subset of these galaxies with $H\alpha$ EW greater than 7.5 \AA , and our CLU- $H\alpha$ $\Sigma = 2.5$ galaxies. We do not show the observable properties for the $\Sigma = 5$ catalog, as their distributions are similar to the $\Sigma = 2.5$ catalog. The subsample of galaxies with an $H\alpha$ EW greater than 7.5 \AA represent those above our minimum $H\alpha$ EW selection threshold for the $\Sigma = 2.5$ galaxy list. Thus these comparisons will reveal the properties of the galaxies with EW values above our limit that were not selected.

Panel (a) of Figure 15 shows that the majority of galaxies in our preliminary fields have $g - r$ colors that peak around 0.75 mag, largely due to the presence of early-type galaxies in the Coma field. However, both the subsample with $H\alpha$ EW $> 7.5 \text{ \AA}$ and the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies show a bluer peak around 0.45 mag. The different color distributions show that our selection methods tend to select blue, star-forming galaxies, as expected.

Panel (b) of Figure 15 shows the apparent r -band magnitude where we find median values of 16.5, 16.9, and 16.6 mag for galaxies in our preliminary fields with spectroscopy, the subsample with an $H\alpha$ EW $> 7.5 \text{ \AA}$, and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, respectively. In addition, the distribution of the $H\alpha$ EW $> 7.5 \text{ \AA}$ subsample is peaked at fainter r -band magnitudes between 17 and 18 mag when compared to the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies. This suggests that a larger fraction of galaxies with moderate $H\alpha$ EWs that are missed by our selection methods have fainter apparent magnitudes with a median value at 17.2 mag. These fainter galaxies are not selected because the signal-to-noise criteria in our method is an increasing function of “On-Off” color toward fainter magnitudes. In other words, the random “On-Off” color scatter of sources due to the noise in the images is greater at fainter magnitudes and thus requires a larger $H\alpha$ EW to be selected (see the signal-to-noise curves in Figures 5–8).

Panel (c) of Figure 15 shows the absolute M_r magnitude where we find median values of -18.7 , -18.5 , and -18.9 mag for galaxies in our preliminary fields with spectroscopy, the subsample with an $H\alpha$ EW $> 7.5 \text{ \AA}$, and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, respectively. We find that the subset of galaxies with an

Table 5
Basic Properties of the 14 Preliminary Fields Analyzed Here

Preliminary Fields Properties							
Field	R.A.	Decl.	Filter	Obs-Date	5 σ Detection	EW Limit	EW Limit
(name)	center	center	(name)		Limit	$\Sigma = 2.5$	$\Sigma = 5$
	(J2000)	(J2000)			(AB mag)	(Å)	(Å)
p3967	13:01:56.1	28:07:30.0	H α 1	2012 May 9	18.59 \pm 0.12	7.74	16.27
			H α 2	2012 May 9	18.73 \pm 0.12	7.97	16.76
			H α 3	2015 Jun 2	18.63 \pm 0.17	9.41	19.78
			H α 4	2015 Jun 2	18.54 \pm 0.14	9.44	19.85
p4063	14:06:35.6	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2014 Feb 15	18.61 \pm 0.18	7.06	14.77
			H α 2	2014 Feb 15	18.61 \pm 0.18	7.27	15.22
			H α 3	2015 Feb 4	18.87 \pm 0.19	9.27	19.47
			H α 4	2015 Feb 4	18.92 \pm 0.19	9.30	19.54
p4064	14:22:25.1	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2014 Feb 15	18.43 \pm 0.18	8.09	17.03
			H α 2	2014 Feb 15	18.61 \pm 0.17	8.33	17.54
			H α 3	2015 Feb 4	18.88 \pm 0.18	7.87	16.42
			H α 4	2015 Feb 4	18.96 \pm 0.20	7.90	16.47
p4070	15:57:21.8	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Mar 26	18.65 \pm 0.19	6.17	12.85
			H α 2	2013 Mar 26	18.97 \pm 0.19	6.36	13.24
			H α 3	2015 Jul 1	18.65 \pm 0.13	6.75	13.99
			H α 4	2015 Jul 1	18.62 \pm 0.14	6.77	14.03
p4071	16:13:11.2	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Mar 26	18.95 \pm 0.20	6.05	12.59
			H α 2	2013 Mar 26	19.07 \pm 0.20	6.24	12.97
			H α 3	2015 Jul 1	18.45 \pm 0.13	8.27	17.29
			H α 4	2015 Jul 1	18.56 \pm 0.14	8.30	17.34
p4072	16:29: 0.7	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Mar 26	19.00 \pm 0.20	5.91	12.27
			H α 2	2013 Mar 26	19.07 \pm 0.20	6.08	12.64
			H α 3	2015 Sep 28	19.28 \pm 0.28	9.51	20.00
			H α 4	2015 Sep 28	19.06 \pm 0.27	9.54	20.07
p4073	16:44:50.1	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Mar 26	19.01 \pm 0.21	5.79	12.02
			H α 2	2013 Mar 26	18.91 \pm 0.19	5.97	12.38
			H α 3	2015 Sep 27	18.86 \pm 0.13	7.80	16.27
			H α 4	2015 Sep 27	18.84 \pm 0.15	7.83	16.32
p4074	17:00:39.6	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Apr 29	18.88 \pm 0.19	6.65	13.87
			H α 2	2013 Apr 29	18.96 \pm 0.18	6.85	14.29
			H α 3	2015 Aug 1	19.01 \pm 0.16	8.05	16.82
			H α 4	2015 Aug 1	19.12 \pm 0.16	8.08	16.87
p4075	17:16:29.0	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Apr 29	18.75 \pm 0.20	7.27	15.23
			H α 2	2013 Apr 29	18.88 \pm 0.17	7.49	15.69
			H α 3	2015 Aug 1	19.01 \pm 0.14	10.39	21.95
			H α 4	2015 Aug 1	18.89 \pm 0.24	10.42	22.02
p4095	22:32:58.0	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 May 24	18.33 \pm 0.17	6.58	13.72
			H α 2	2013 May 24	18.47 \pm 0.18	6.77	14.13
			H α 3	2015 Sep 29	18.77 \pm 0.15	7.98	16.64
			H α 4	2015 Sep 29	18.78 \pm 0.17	8.00	16.70
p4096	22:48:47.5	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Jun 21	19.00 \pm 0.31	6.74	14.07
			H α 2	2013 Jun 21	19.14 \pm 0.29	6.94	14.49
			H α 3	2015 Oct 26	18.61 \pm 0.15	6.82	14.15
			H α 4	2015 Oct 26	18.57 \pm 0.16	6.84	14.20

Table 5
(Continued)

Preliminary Fields Properties Field	R.A. center (J2000)	Decl. center (J2000)	Filter	Obs-Date	5 σ Detection Limit (AB mag)	EW Limit $\Sigma = 2.5$ (Å)	EW Limit $\Sigma = 5$ (Å)
(name)			(name)				
p4098	23:20:26.4	30:22:30.0	H α 1	2013 Jun 21	19.05 \pm 0.29	6.52	13.61
			H α 2	2013 Jun 21	19.03 \pm 0.30	6.72	14.02
			H α 3	2015 Oct 29	18.67 \pm 0.13	8.15	17.01
			H α 4	2015 Oct 29	18.70 \pm 0.14	8.17	17.07
p4192	00:41:22.8	34:52:30.0	H α 1	2014 Feb 14	18.41 \pm 0.19	6.92	14.47
			H α 2	2014 Feb 14	18.58 \pm 0.17	7.13	14.91
			H α 3	2015 Sep 26	18.84 \pm 0.19	7.41	15.43
			H α 4	2015 Sep 26	18.85 \pm 0.20	7.44	15.48
p4193	00:57:55.9	34:52:30.0	H α 1	2014 Feb 14	18.50 \pm 0.16	6.68	13.94
			H α 2	2014 Feb 14	18.59 \pm 0.17	6.88	14.36
			H α 3	2015 Feb 3	18.33 \pm 0.13	7.22	15.02
			H α 4	2015 Feb 3	18.65 \pm 0.16	7.25	15.07

Note. The first three columns list the name and central coordinates of the 14 preliminary fields followed by the basic information of the four H α filters in each pointing. The information listed for the four H α filters are from left to right: the filter name, the observation date, the median and standard deviation 5 σ detection limits for the 11 chips in the pointing, and the EW limit for the $\Sigma = 2.5$ and $\Sigma = 5$ limits set by the scatter in bright continuum sources, as seen in the color–magnitude diagrams of Figure 5–8.

H α EW > 7.5 Å and not selected in our survey span a range of magnitudes, including both intrinsically faint and bright galaxies. These galaxies tend to have fainter apparent magnitudes due to their distances, where 75% are at distances greater than 100 Mpc with a median r -band magnitude of 17.2 mag. Thus these missed galaxies with moderate H α EWs would require stronger H α emission to be selected in our survey.

Panel (d) of Figure 15 shows the H α luminosity, where we find median Log $L_{\text{H}\alpha}$ (erg s $^{-1}$ cm 2) values of 39.1, 39.7, and 39.9 for galaxies in our preliminary fields with spectroscopy, the subsample with an H α EW > 7.5 Å, and CLU-H α galaxies, respectively. This panel clearly illustrates that a large fraction ($>50\%$) of galaxies with spectroscopy in our preliminary fields have weak H α emission (i.e., small H α EWs). We note that the early-type galaxies with H α line non-detections are not plotted in this panel. A comparison between the subset of galaxies with EW > 7.5 and our CLU-H α galaxies shows that the CLU-H α galaxies have a larger median value by 0.2 dex. Thus our methods tend to select galaxies with the intrinsically higher H α luminosities. We note that the moderate EW galaxies missed by our selection methods tend to be fainter with a median r -band magnitude of 17.1 mag, and would require larger H α emission to be selected.

4.3. Physical Galaxy Properties

Here we present the physical properties of the galaxy sample by cross-matching against the ALLWISE 3.4 μ m and 22 μ m fluxes. These data will provide stellar masses (M_*) and extinction corrections due to dust. In addition, we use the spectroscopic H α fluxes of our survey to derive SFRs. The H α fluxes have been corrected for Milky Way extinction via the prescription of Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011).

The stellar masses are derived from mass-to-light ratios (Υ_*) using the WISE 3.4 μ m fluxes. We utilize the fluxes derived from ALLWISE catalog profile fitting photometry; thus these fluxes should encompass each galaxies' full radial extent. The WISE 3.4 μ m bandpasses provides a robust tracer of a galaxy's stellar mass, as this light is dominated by an older stellar population (which make up the majority of a galaxy's stellar mass) and is less affected by attenuation from dust than shorter wavelengths.

Many studies over the past few years have made comparisons between a variety of observationally derived stellar masses (e.g., baryonic Tully–Fisher relationship and resolved star color–magnitude diagrams) and luminosities in *Spitzer* 3.6 μ m and WISE 3.4 μ m bandpasses (Oh et al. 2008; Eskew et al. 2012; Barnes et al. 2014; Meidt et al. 2014; McGaugh & Schombert 2014, 2015; Norris et al. 2014; Querejeta et al. 2015). The results of these comparisons show that a constant *Spitzer* $\Upsilon_{\star}^{3.6\mu\text{m}}$ of 0.4–0.55 M_{\odot}/L_{\odot} provides a robust estimation of a galaxies stellar mass with a relatively low error of ~ 0.1 dex (Meidt et al. 2014; McGaugh & Schombert 2015). A constant mass-to-light ratio of the same value for WISE 3.4 μ m has been shown to yield similar stellar masses as *Spitzer* 3.6 μ m (Jarrett et al. 2013; Norris et al. 2014). We adopt the constant mass-to-light ratio of $\Upsilon_{\star}^{3.4\mu\text{m}} = 0.5 M_{\odot}/L_{\odot,3.4\mu\text{m}}$, where $M_{\odot}/L_{\odot,3.4\mu\text{m}}$ is the mass-to-light ratio in units of solar masses per the solar luminosity in the WISE 3.4 μ m filter bandpass ($m_{\odot,3.4\mu\text{m}} = 3.24$ mag; $L_{\odot,3.4\mu\text{m}} = 1.58 \times 10^{32}$ erg s $^{-1}$; Jarrett et al. 2013).

SFRs for our galaxies can be estimated from many different luminosity tracers (e.g., H α , FUV, etc.), where measured luminosities are transformed into SFRs via scaling prescriptions (e.g., Kennicutt 1998; Murphy et al. 2011). We utilize the updated scaling relationships of Murphy et al. (2011), which assumes a Kroupa IMF (Kroupa 2001). The H α SFRs are derived via a combination of H α and 22 μ m luminosities,

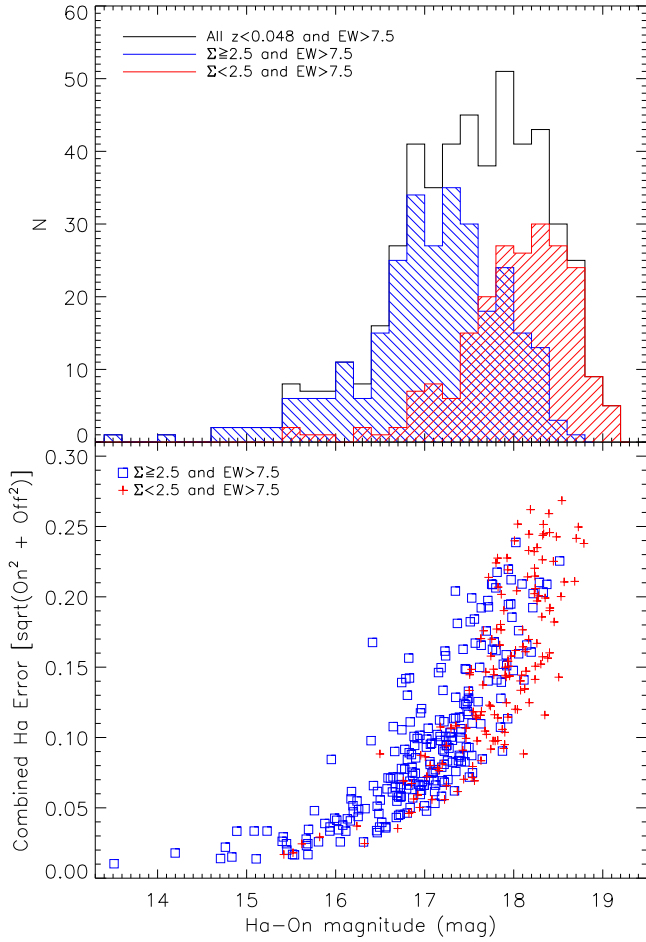


Figure 11. Flux properties of all galaxies with a known redshift from NED, SDSS, or our spectroscopic follow-up in our volume ($z \leq 0.047$) with an $H\alpha$ $EW \geq 7.5$ Å. The blue symbols and histograms represent a subset with $\Sigma \geq 2.5$ (candidates), and the red symbols and histograms represent a subset with $\Sigma < 2.5$ (non-candidates). The top panel shows that the galaxies with a large enough EW to be selected in our survey but not selected as candidates tend to be the fainter objects. The bottom panel shows that these galaxies not selected as candidates also tend to have increased photometric scatter, which requires a stronger emission line to be selected by our signal-to-noise selection criteria.

which account for internal dust extinction (Calzetti et al. 2010; Murphy et al. 2011),

$$SFR_{H\alpha, \text{corr}}(M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}) = C \times \nu L_{H\alpha} + 0.031 \times \nu L_{22\mu\text{m}}, \quad (9)$$

where νL are the observed monochromatic luminosities of both $H\alpha$ and the WISE4 band at $22 \mu\text{m}$ in ergs per second and $C = 5.37 \times 10^{-42}$ (Murphy et al. 2011).

The two panels of Figure 16 show the $H\alpha$ -derived SFR and stellar mass distributions for the same samples as in Figure 15. Panel (a) shows the SFR histograms, where we find median $\text{Log SFR } (M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1})$ values of -1.0 , -0.7 , and -0.5 for the galaxies in our preliminary fields with spectroscopy, the subsample with an $H\alpha$ $EW > 7.5$ Å, and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, respectively. Our selection methods tend to select galaxies with higher SFRs. However, we are able to recover some galaxies with moderately low SFRs near $\text{Log SFR } (M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}) \sim -2$.

Panel (b) of Figure 16 shows the stellar mass histograms where we find median $\text{Log } M_{\star} (M_{\odot})$ values of 9.5 , 9.4 , and 9.6 for the galaxies in our preliminary fields with spectroscopy, the

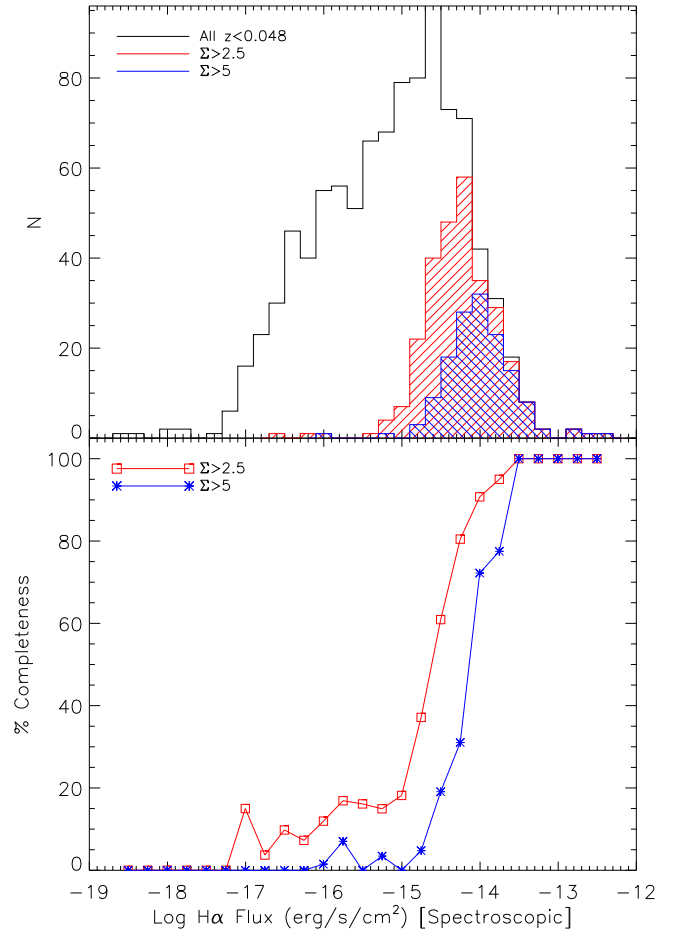


Figure 12. $H\alpha$ flux histogram and completeness for the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies compared to all galaxies with a known redshift from NED, SDSS, or our spectroscopic follow-up in the preliminary fields. In the top pane, the unfilled, red-filled, and blue-filled histograms represent all galaxies in the volume, all galaxies in the volume with $\Sigma < 2.5$ (non-candidates), and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies ($\Sigma \geq 2.5$). The bottom panel shows the completeness percentage compared to all known galaxies in each bin of $H\alpha$ flux vs. $H\alpha$ flux. The CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies are 90% complete at $\sim 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $\sim 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for $\Sigma > 2.5$ and $\Sigma > 5$, respectively.

subsample with an $H\alpha$ $EW > 7.5$ Å, and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, respectively. The median values suggest that our methods select galaxies of roughly the same masses as other galaxies in the preliminary fields. We also find that the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies span a range of stellar mass ($8 \lesssim \text{Log } M_{\star} (M_{\odot}) \lesssim 11$), suggesting that CLU- $H\alpha$ will recover some lower-mass dwarfs as well as larger spirals. However, CLU- $H\alpha$ will miss a significant fraction of dwarfs at greater distances.

4.4. Comparison to Previous Blind Surveys for Active Galaxies

There have been several blind emission-line and UV-excess surveys undertaken prior to CLU- $H\alpha$, including the Markarian survey (Markarian et al. 1981 and references therein), the Case Northern Sky survey (Pesch & Sanduleak 1983), the KPNO International Spectroscopic survey (KISS; Salzer et al. 2000), the University of Michigan survey (UM; MacAlpine et al. 1977, 1977a, 1977b; MacAlpine & Lewis 1978; MacAlpine & Williams 1981), and the Hamburg/SAO survey for emission-line galaxies (HSS; Ugryumov et al. 1999). Here we compare our galaxy catalogs ($\Sigma > 2.5$ and $\Sigma > 5$) to the objects in the

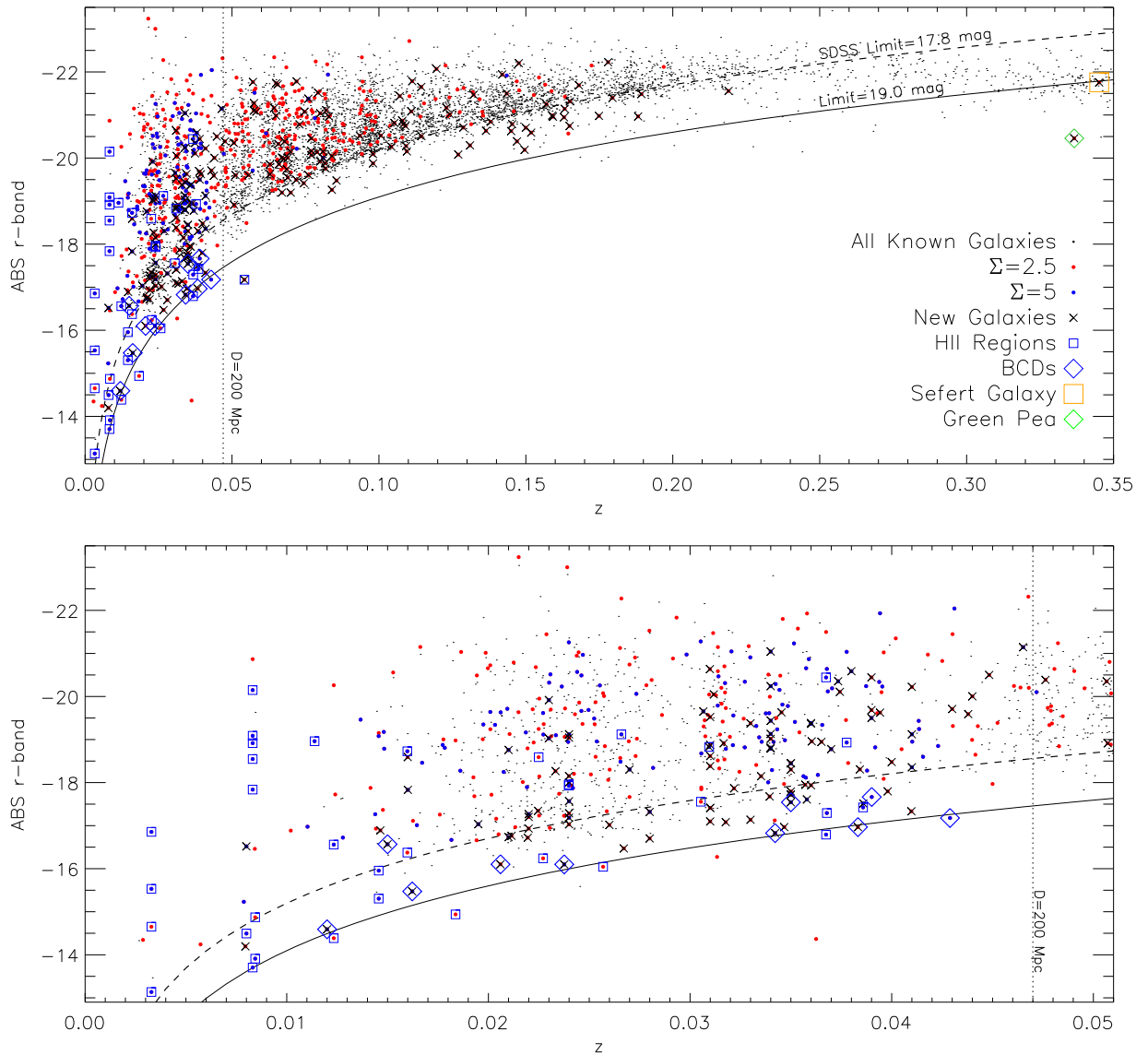


Figure 13. Distribution of absolute M_r -band magnitude and redshift for all galaxies with a known redshift from NED, SDSS, or our spectroscopic follow-up and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies. The top panel presents the full redshift range of the CLU- $H\alpha$ candidates, while the bottom panel is a zoom-in of the local universe ($z < 0.05$). The vertical dotted line represents the maximum redshift limit of our survey (i.e., $z = 0.047$); the dashed- and solid-curved lines represent the relationship between an apparent magnitude limit of 17.8 (i.e., the limit of the SDSS spectroscopic galaxy survey) and 19 mag, respectively, with redshift. The small black, larger red, larger blue dots, and Xs represent all known galaxies, $\Sigma = 2.5$ CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, $\Sigma = 5$ CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, with no previous distance information, respectively.

first three surveys, as there is no overlap between our preliminary fields and both UM and HSS.

The Markarian (i.e., the first Byurakan; Markarian & Stepanian 1983; Markarian et al. 1989; Petrosian et al. 2007) survey used an objective prism and photographic plates to find a total of 1544 UV-excess galaxies via a visual search for steep UV continuum slopes in their low-dispersion spectra. This was the first systematic search for active galaxies and covered 17,000 square degrees down to a continuum brightness of 17.5 mag in the V band. The Case survey used a combination of steep UV continuum slopes and emission line selection ([O III]) to find more galaxies per area, resulting in 2339 galaxies in ~ 1200 square degrees down to 18 mag. Finally, the KISS survey used an objective prism and line selection ($H\alpha$) but implemented modern CCD detectors to survey fainter sources (20–21 mag) and found 2425 galaxies in ~ 200 square degrees.

The use of CCDs and line selection methods facilitated deeper surveys and the detection of galaxies with a wider range of properties because the $H\alpha$ line (compared to UV slope and [O III] line selection) will be stronger in more massive galaxies.

The CLU- $H\alpha$ survey utilizes CCD detectors and narrow-band imaging for low resolution line selection ($H\alpha$) to increase the survey area (3π for the full survey) and to ensure the detection of galaxies with a wide range of properties. Using single-image exposures in preliminary fields, we found 258 confirmed galaxies with $\Sigma > 2.5$ in 100 deg^2 and can detect the continuum of sources down to 18.5 mag. Thus the CLU survey depth and galaxy density are in between previous surveys that used photographic plates (Markarian and Case) and modern CCDs (KISS).

Figure 17 shows the sky regions covered by the CLU- $H\alpha$ preliminary fields presented in this paper and each of the

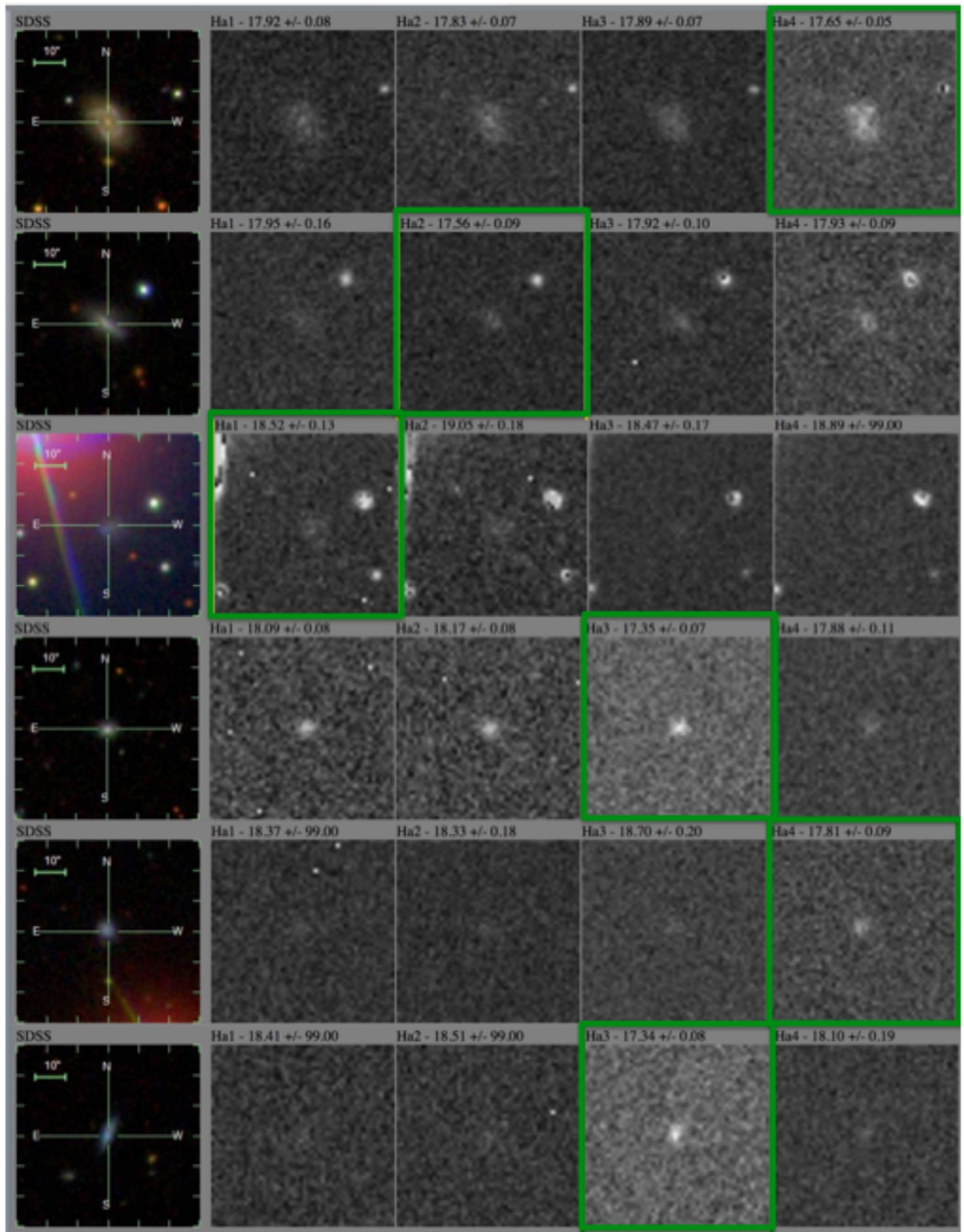


Figure 14. Mosaic of a representative sample of newly discovered galaxies in the local universe, where (from left to right) the image cutouts are the SDSS *gri* composite and followed by the four $H\alpha$ filters ($H\alpha 1$ to $H\alpha 4$). The $H\alpha$ magnitudes and errors are listed above each $H\alpha$ cutout, and the green boxes indicate which filter the galaxy was identified with (i.e., the brightest). In addition, the galaxies are sorted by $H\alpha$ EW, where the lowest EW galaxies are at the top (EW ~ 10 Å) and the highest are at the bottom (EW ~ 100 Å).

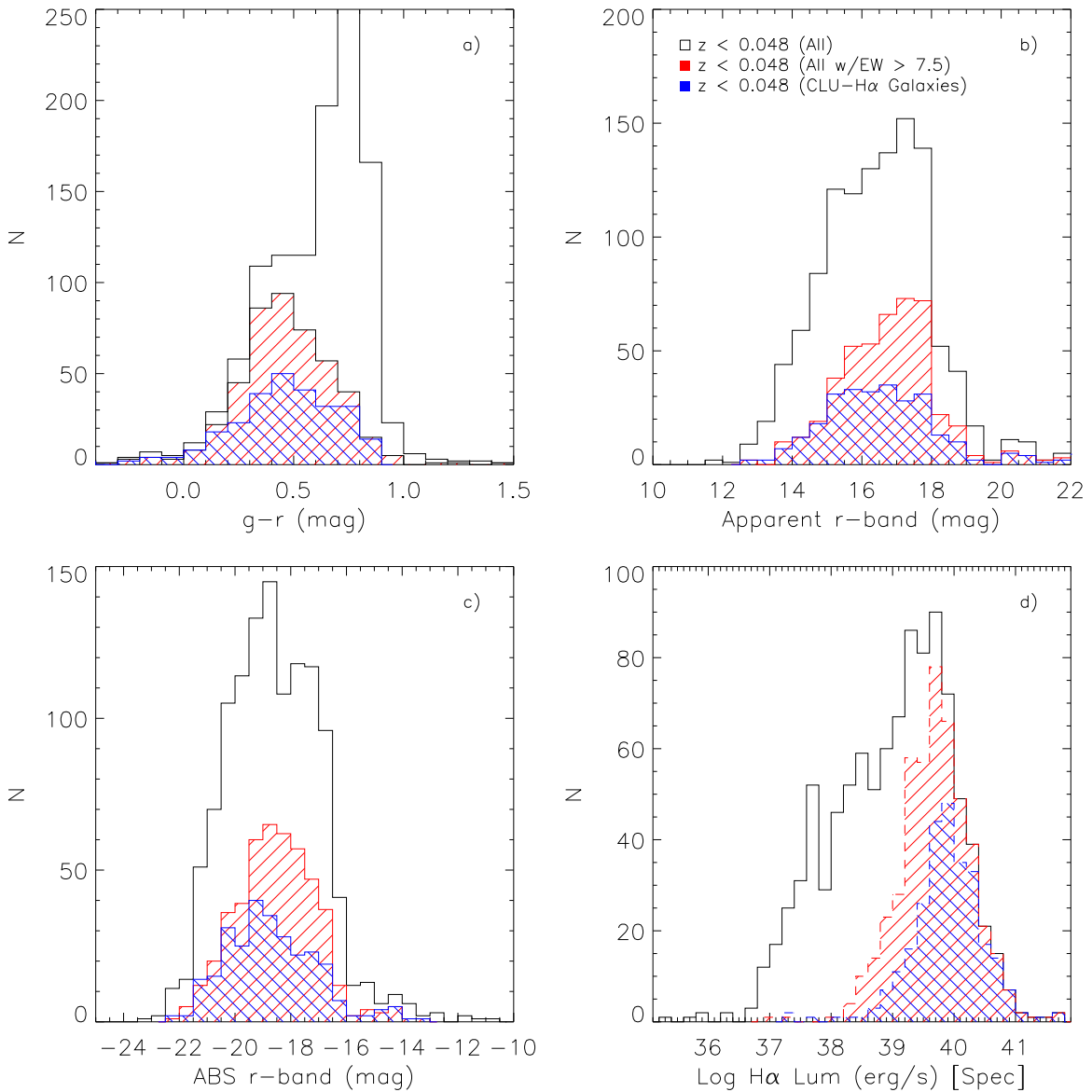


Figure 15. Observable property histograms of our $\Sigma = 2.5$ galaxies in comparison to galaxies with $H\alpha$ EW information from SDSS or our CLU- $H\alpha$ follow-up. The unfilled, red-filled, and blue-filled histograms represent all galaxies with existing spectroscopy in our preliminary fields, a subset of these galaxies with an $EW > 7.5 \text{ \AA}$, and our $\Sigma = 2.5$ galaxies, respectively. Panel (a) shows the $g-r$ optical colors, panel (b) shows the apparent r -band magnitudes, panel (c) shows the absolute r -band magnitudes, and panel (d) shows the $H\alpha$ derived luminosities. We find that the galaxies not selected by our methods with an EW greater than our selection limit have fainter apparent magnitudes near 18 mag. These fainter galaxies are not selected, as our signal-to-noise criteria is an increasing function of “On-Off” color toward fainter magnitudes.

three comparison surveys with spatial overlap: Markarian (Petrosian et al. 2007), Case (Pesch & Sanduleak 1983, 1986, 1988, 1989; Sanduleak & Pesch 1984, 1987, 1989, 1990; Pesch et al. 1991), and KISS (Salzer et al. 2000, 2001; Gronwall et al. 2004; Jangren et al. 2005). In addition, the bottom panel of Figure 17 is a zoomed-in version covering our preliminary fields in more detail between an R.A. of 180° and 270° . We first spatially cross-matched CLU- $H\alpha$ to the galaxies in each of the catalogs that are spatially coincident with our preliminary fields (within $4''$) and have limited these catalogs to galaxies with a redshift below 0.047 (i.e., redshift probed by our survey). We also note that one of our CCD chips (#3) has been nonfunctional for all of our pointings since the beginning of the survey. In addition, the two lower-left chips for the field

“p3967” (center near R.A. = 195, decl. = 28) in the $H\alpha 4$ filter had poor data quality and could not be reduced. We remove galaxies that overlap with chip 3 in all pointings and the poor data chips for “p3967” in this comparison. The number of galaxies from the three comparison catalogs with a redshift less than 0.047 and inside our preliminary fields is 8, 18, and 80 for the Markarian, Case, and KISS surveys, respectively.

A comparison with the Markarian galaxies shows that we successfully recover 7 of the 8 galaxies (88%). However, CLU- $H\alpha$ found an additional 247 objects in the overlapping volume. The one Markarian galaxy not selected in CLU- $H\alpha$ has a star within $1''$ of the galaxy center and was mislabeled as a star in our catalog. We note that this galaxy still exhibits a Σ value of 15.

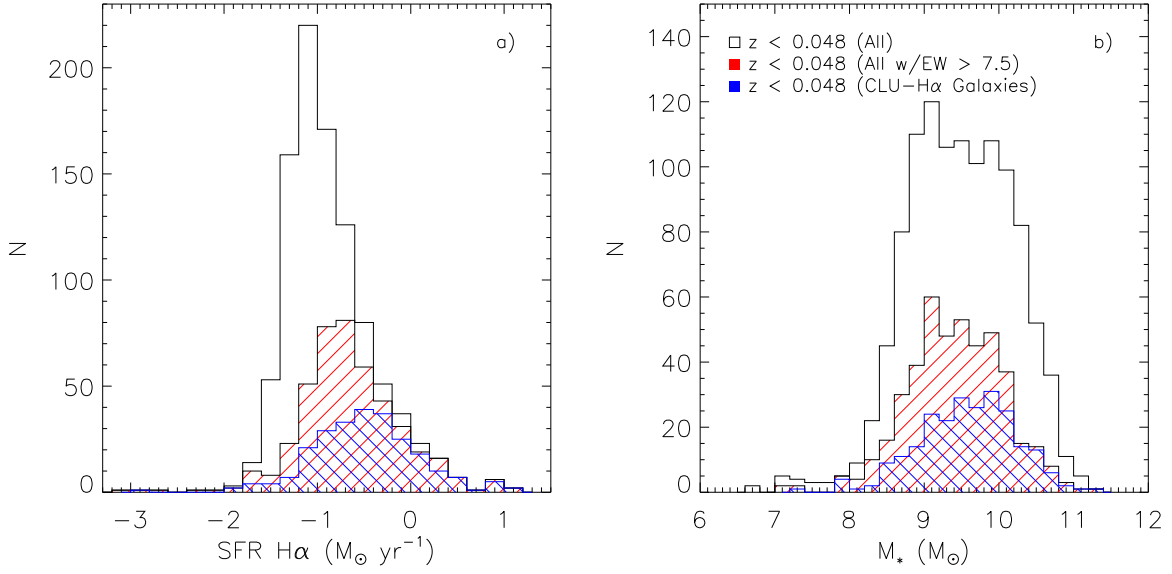


Figure 16. Physical property histograms of our $\Sigma = 2.5$ galaxies in comparison to galaxies with H α EW information from SDSS or our CLU-H α follow-up. The unfilled, red-filled, and blue-filled histograms represent all galaxies with existing spectroscopy in our preliminary fields, a subset of these galaxies with an $\text{EW} > 7.5 \text{ \AA}$, and our $\Sigma = 2.5$ galaxies, respectively. We find that our selection methods tend select galaxies with higher SFRs and can miss low-SFR or low-mass galaxies, depending on their distance, and consequently their apparent magnitude.

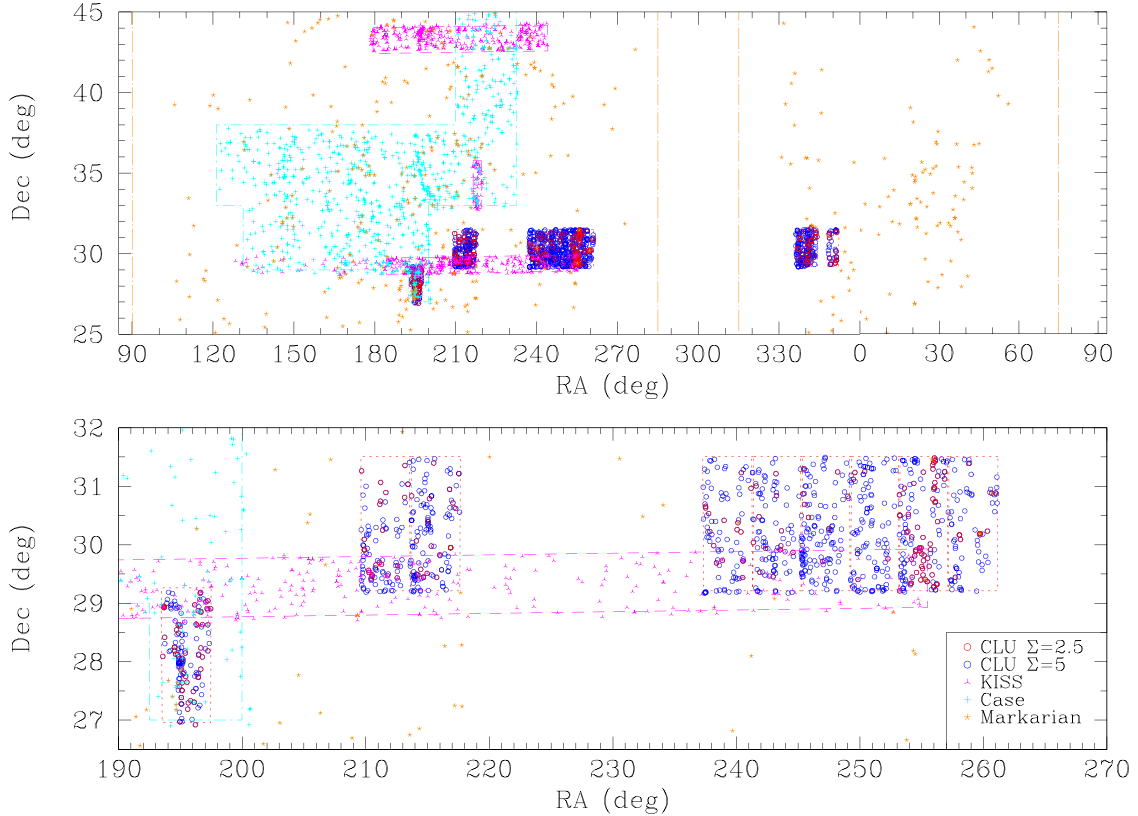


Figure 17. Top: the locations of cataloged galaxies below $z = 0.047$ in the CLU-H α preliminary fields as well as the KISS, Case, and Markarian surveys. Bottom: here we highlight a smaller region of the spring sky to show more clearly where our preliminary fields overlap with the KISS, Case, and Markarian surveys.

A comparison with the Case galaxies shows that we successfully recover 14 of the 18 galaxies (78%). However, CLU-H α found an additional 30 objects in the overlapping survey regions. Two of the Case galaxies missed by CLU-H α have small EW values below 2 \AA . The third galaxy missed by CLU-H α is an extended galaxy whose central region shows a small Σ value;

however, we did find several of this galaxy's H II regions with high Σ values. The last galaxy missed by CLU-H α shows two nearby H II regions where our photometric aperture is located between two clumps and thus is missing some of the H α flux.

A comparison with the KISS galaxies shows that we successfully recover 42 of the 80 galaxies (53%). However,

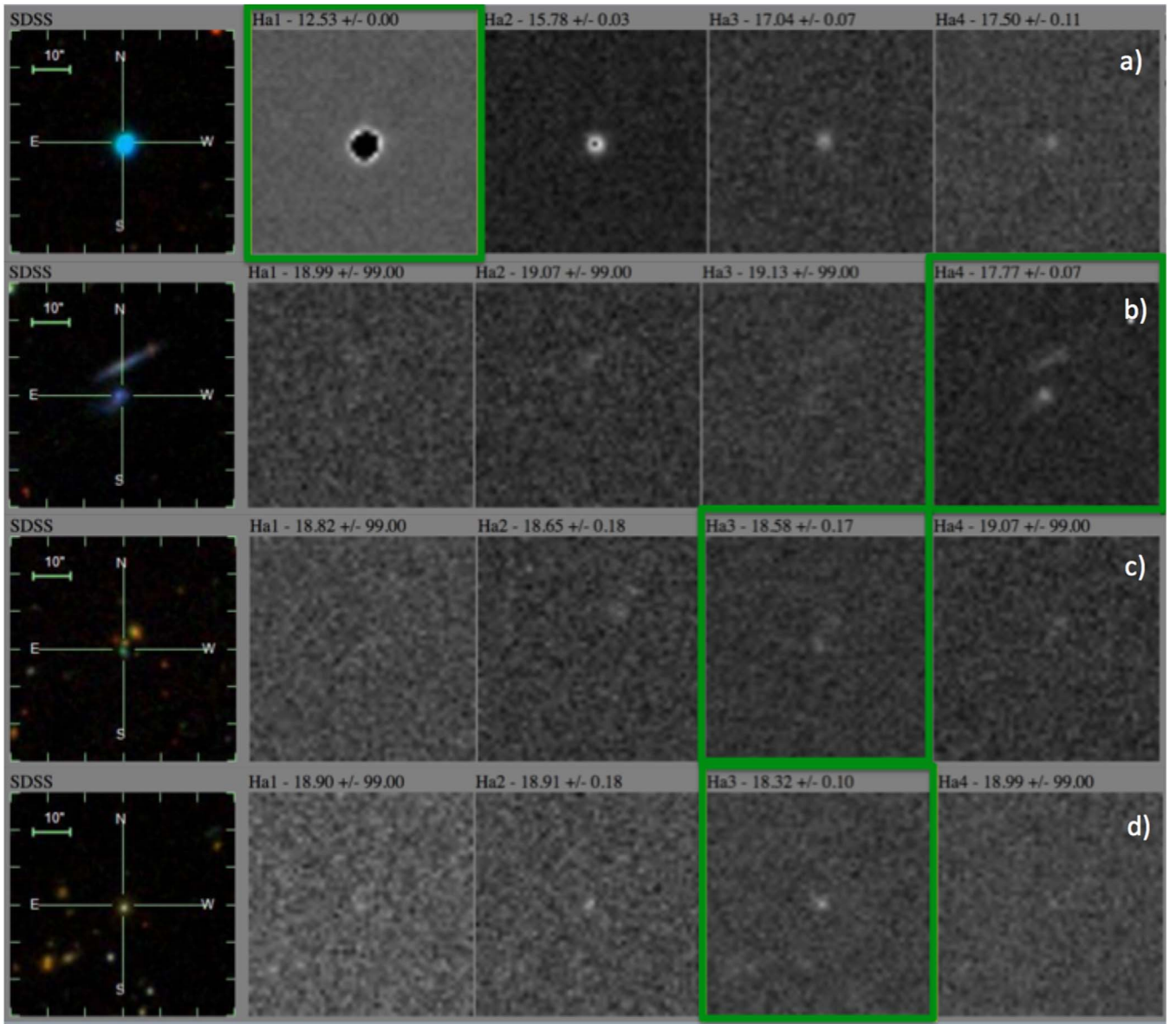


Figure 18. Mosaic of some interesting candidates found in our preliminary fields similar to Figure 14. Panels (a–d) show the known planetary nebula, an example of a new BCD, the new green pea, and the new Seyfert 1 galaxy, respectively. In addition, the thin galaxy just above center in panel (b) is also newly discovered CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxy with an $H\alpha$ EW = 80 Å.

CLU- $H\alpha$ found an additional 24 objects in the overlapping survey regions. Nearly a third of the KISS galaxies missed by CLU- $H\alpha$ ($N = 12$) were below our detection limits of 18.5 mag. The remaining KISS galaxies were missed by CLU for the following reasons: 8 had low $H\alpha$ EWs less than 7.5 Å, 6 were labeled as stars, and 12 had moderate $H\alpha$ EWs combined with fainter magnitudes between 17.5 and 18.5 mag. The 12 missed galaxies with moderate EWs were cut in our survey, as their fainter magnitudes required higher EWs to exhibit a significant narrowband color.

The CLU- $H\alpha$ survey is able to recover the majority of the galaxies in both the Markarian and Case surveys, and was able to find additional galaxies. Our comparison with the KISS survey shows that CLU- $H\alpha$ recovers roughly half as many emission-line galaxies as KISS due to our brighter limits. However, CLU- $H\alpha$ will cover a much larger area of the sky (3π sr) compared to all previous emission-line galaxy surveys

to a moderate depth. Thus the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey will discover many emission-line galaxies across the sky.

5. Discussion

In this section, we examine interesting candidates found in the preliminary fields of the $H\alpha$ survey, where we find new BCDs, a newly discovered green pea, a new Seyfert 1 galaxy, and a known planetary nebula. We also put the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxy properties into the context of previously established relationships between different galaxy physical properties (e.g., the star-forming “Main Sequence”). The majority of the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies show physical properties similar to normal star-forming galaxies; however, several extreme galaxies (i.e., BCDs) show deviations from previously established galaxy trends. We end this section with a discussion of how the

CLU- $H\alpha$ survey can help focus the search for the EM counterparts to gravitational wave events.

5.1. Interesting Candidates

Among our emission-line candidates we find interesting extreme objects, some of which have no previous distance information. In Figure 18 we present a mosaic of four interesting candidates, where panel (a) shows the known planetary nebula, panel (b) shows one of the BCDs, panel (c) shows the green pea, and panel (d) shows Seyfert 1 galaxy. Due to the large “On-Off” magnitudes of the planetary nebula, the central pixels in the top panel of Figure 18 in the first $H\alpha$ filter were masked to provide a more consistent background and visual comparison across the four $H\alpha$ images.

The planetary nebula is PN H 4-1 and is located at a high Galactic latitude: $b = 88^\circ.14757$, $l = 49^\circ.3065$ (Haro 1951). Panel (a) of Figure 18 shows the SDSS gri color and our four $H\alpha$ filters (from left-to-right, respectively). PN H 4-1 shows a large flux excess in $H\alpha_1$ compared to $H\alpha_2$ (i.e., “On-Off”) equal to three magnitudes ($\Delta \text{mag} = -3.05$). The measured spectroscopic $H\alpha$ line flux and EW are $1.21 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and 1200 \AA , respectively. The spectrum of this PN is shown in top panel of Figure 19 and exhibits emission lines similar to other known planetary nebulae.

The detection of this planetary nebula is interesting, as our choice of preliminary fields avoided the Galactic plane and PN H 4-1 is located at a high Galactic latitude ($b \sim 88^\circ$). We anticipate that the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey can be used as a discovery engine for new planetary nebulae at intermediate galactic latitudes. This expectation is based on the galactic latitude limits of previous emission-line galaxy and Galactic Plane surveys in the northern sky. Previous galaxy surveys (Markarian, Case, UM, KISS, HSS, etc.) avoided the galactic plane above $|b| > 20^\circ$, while the largest-area galactic plane survey in the northern hemisphere was limited to $|b| < 5^\circ$ (the INT Photometric $H\alpha$ survey, IPHAS; Drew et al. 2005). Thus there is a gap at intermediate galactic latitudes that has not been uniformly searched for emission-line sources. In addition, the large-area galactic plane search for planetary nebulae in the southern hemisphere (the Macquarie/AAO/Strasbourg $H\alpha$, MASH; Parker et al. 2006) found a few hundred newly discovered planetary nebulae at galactic latitudes of $5^\circ < |b| < 15^\circ$ degrees ($\approx 4000 \text{ deg}^2$) with a detection limit of $5 \times 10^{-16} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Despite the higher selection limit of our survey ($1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$), we anticipate finding 10s-to-100 new PNe in the area not covered by IPHAS and MASH ($\approx 3500 \text{ deg}^2$) at intermediate galactic latitudes, assuming the same distribution of PNe as in the southern hemisphere.

In the CLU- $H\alpha$ sample, there are nine BCDs, where seven have distances measured for the first time in this survey. Panel (b) of Figure 18 shows the image cutouts of an example BCD with new distance measurements, where the source is brightest in the fourth $H\alpha$ filter. The second panel of Figure 19 shows the spectrum of the BCD where the redshifted wavelength of the strong $H\alpha$ line confirms the identification in the fourth filter. We note that the $H\alpha$ emission line has a wavelength that is only a few angstroms greater than the separation between the third and fourth filter, and is clearly brighter in the fourth filter image. The spectrum of the example BCD is representative of the other BCDs, where both the $[\text{O III}]\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ and $H\alpha$ lines exhibit strong emission lines: EWs of 418 \AA and 446 \AA for $[\text{O III}]\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ and $H\alpha$, respectively. We measure the $12+\text{Log}(\text{O}/\text{H})$ metallicity of 8.02 from O3N2

methods (Pettini & Pagel 2004) and a dust-corrected SFR of $0.41 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$.

The SDSS and CLU- $H\alpha$ images of the green pea are shown in panel (c) of Figure 18. The spectrum of this object is shown in the third panel of Figure 19, where the $[\text{O III}]\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ lines confirm the correct identification in the $H\alpha_3$ filter. Both the $[\text{O III}]\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ and $H\alpha$ lines exhibit strong emission lines: EWs of 510 \AA and 560 \AA for $[\text{O III}]\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ and $H\alpha$, respectively. We have measured metallicity of $12+\text{log}(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 8.09$ via the O3N2 method. The $H\alpha$ flux of $9. \times 10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ corresponds to a dust-corrected SFR of $24 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$, given the measured redshift of 0.337 and H_0 of $72 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

The image cutouts of the new Seyfert 1 galaxy found in our survey of preliminary fields is shown in panel (d) of Figure 18, where the object is brightest in the third $H\alpha$ filter. In addition, the spectrum of this object is shown in the bottom panel of Figure 19, which shows strong $[\text{O III}]\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 5007$ lines confirming the correct identification in our third filter. Furthermore, the broadened $H\alpha$ and $H\beta$ emission lines clearly indicate the presence of a strong AGN, which allows us to classify this object as a Seyfert 1 galaxy.

5.2. Galaxy Trends

In this section, we show where the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies are located on established trends of star-forming galaxies. Previous studies of star-forming galaxies have found a relatively tight correlation between the current SFR and the total stellar mass for both local universe and higher-redshift galaxy samples: the galaxy “Main Sequence.” This trend can provide insights into how galaxies evolve over time, since the normalization increases with redshift (e.g., Heinis et al. 2014). We use this relationship to illustrate the distribution of CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxy properties.

Figure 20 shows the dust-corrected $H\alpha$ -SFR versus stellar mass (M_*) for the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, where the symbols are the same as those in Figure 13. The blue and green lines represent the relationships found in the LVL sample ($D < 11 \text{ Mpc}$; Cook et al. 2014b) and SDSS sample ($z \sim 0.1$; Peng et al. 2010). The majority of the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies follow the previous “Main Sequence” relationship and span a wide range in both SFR and stellar mass from low-mass, low-SFR dwarfs to high-mass, high-SFR spirals.

The BCDs found in the CLU- $H\alpha$ sample show high SFRs, given their stellar masses illustrating that these galaxies are undergoing an episode of enhanced star formation. The new green pea, on the other hand, shows good agreement with the SDSS “Main Sequence” relationship, suggesting that this galaxy is not undergoing an enhanced period of star formation; this is contradictory to previous studies, which find that green peas show signs of significant star formation activity (Cardamone et al. 2009; Izotov et al. 2011). However, we do not have enough statistics in this study to draw meaningful conclusions as to the connection between BCDs and green peas. Such an analysis is left for a future CLU- $H\alpha$ study that will collect a larger sample of both types of objects.

We also explore a relationship between physical and observed properties of galaxies, where local universe studies have found that the specific SFR ($\text{sSFR} \equiv \text{SFR}/M_*$) forms a relatively tight trend with optical colors (e.g., Cook et al. 2014b; Schawinski et al. 2014). Figure 21 shows the sSFR versus the SDSS $g - r$ color of the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, where

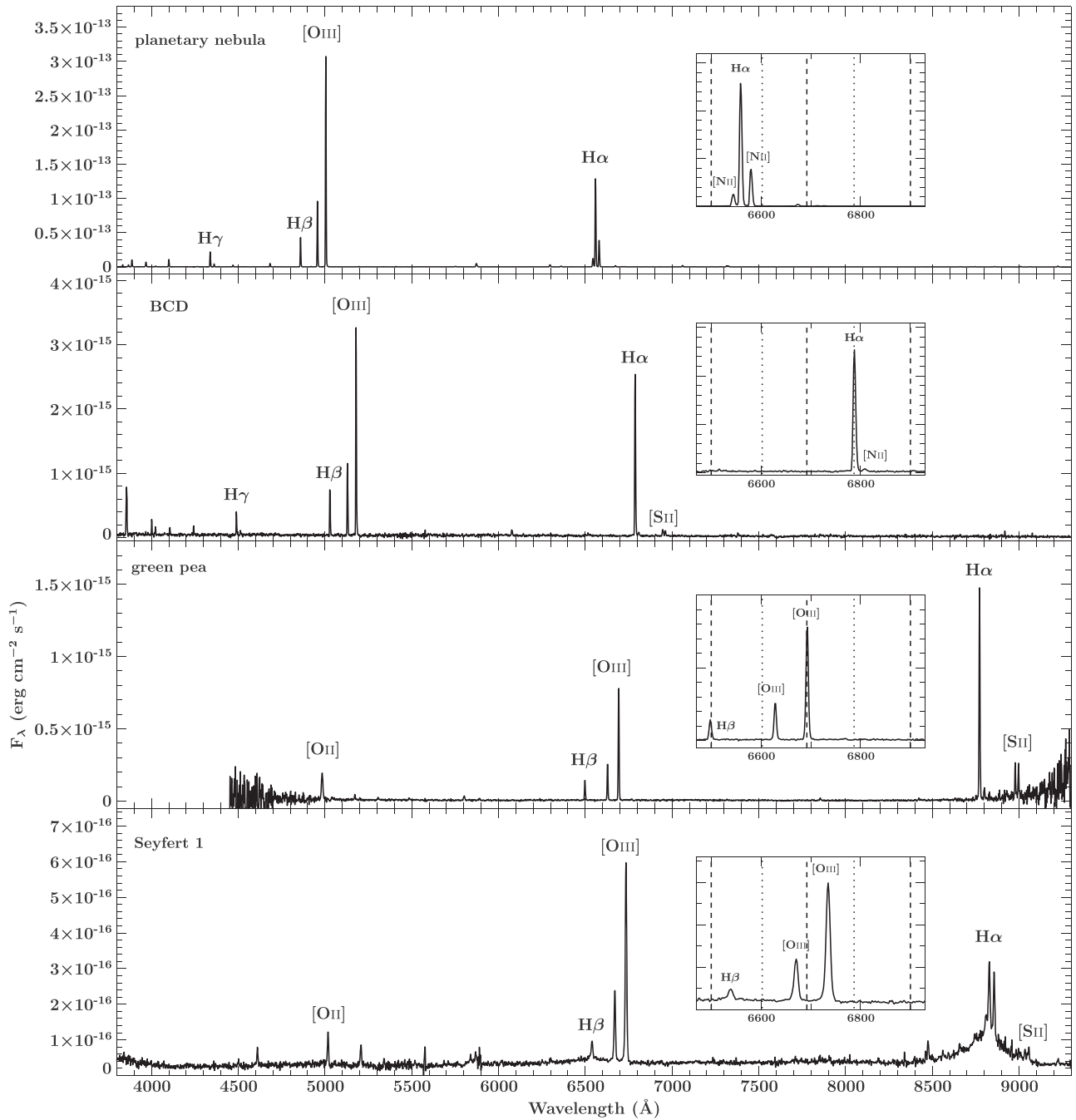


Figure 19. Palomar DBSP spectra for the interesting candidates found in our preliminary fields where (from top to bottom) the panels display the known planetary nebula, an example BCD, the green pea, and the Seyfert 1 galaxy. Strong nebular lines are labeled in each panel. The inserts in each panel show a zoomed-in window where the vertical dashed lines represent the wavelength range covered by our narrowband filter pairs (6500–6692 Å and 6692–6900 Å). The dotted lines represent the separation between the filters within the filter pairs.

the symbols are the same as those in Figure 20. We find that the CLU-H α galaxies follow a similar trend to the LVL galaxies (Cook et al. 2014b), but that several CLU-H α BCDs tend to have sSFRs (Log(sSFR) as high as -8.7) and bluest optical colors due to the large volume sampled. The CLU-H α green pea galaxy shows a sSFR and color similar to that of the other CLU-H α galaxies. A future CLU-H α study will include larger numbers of BCDs and green pea galaxies to study this relationship.

5.3. EM Counterparts to Gravitational Wave Events

The detection of GWs via the LIGO (Abbott et al. 2016) allows for a new way of observing the universe and thus provides new tools with which to understand fundamental physics. Associating GWs and EM counterparts will have dramatic impacts on our understanding of the universe. However, the size of the 90% sky localizations of LIGO GW events have ranged from 30 to 1000 square degrees on the sky, making the search for EM counterparts a challenge.

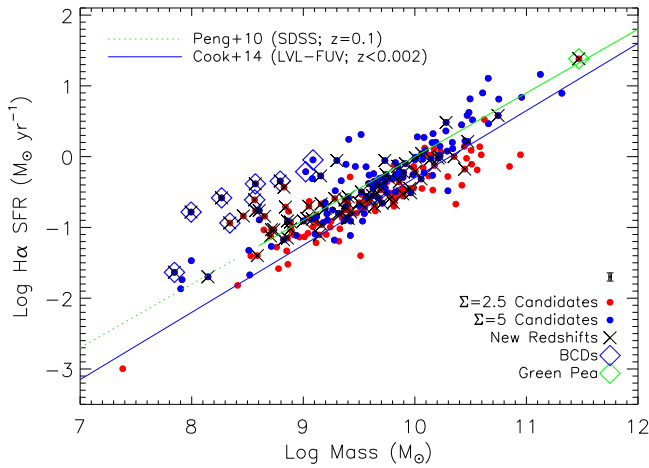


Figure 20. “Main Sequence” of star-forming galaxies for CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies in the preliminary fields. The red dots, blue dots, and large Xs represent $\Sigma = 2.5$ CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, $\Sigma = 5$ CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies, and CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies with no previous distance information. The blue and green lines represent the relationships found in the LVL sample ($D < 11$ Mpc; Cook et al. 2014b) and SDSS sample ($z \sim 0.1$; Peng et al. 2010). The green solid-dotted line transition represents the lower end of the stellar mass range probed by the SDSS survey. The error bars near the legend represent the median errors of all data points. We find that the majority of the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies show agreement with the local universe “Main Sequence.” In addition, the blue and green diamonds represent the BCD and green pea galaxies found in our preliminary fields. These extreme galaxies show higher SFRs for their given stellar mass.

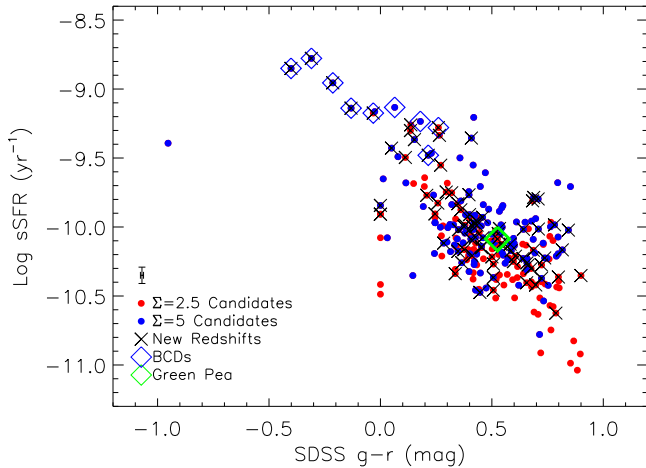


Figure 21. Specific star formation rate ($sSFR \equiv SFR/M_*$) vs. $g - r$ optical color, where $sSFR$ is an indicator for the intensity of star formation. The error bars near the legend represent the median errors of all data points. We find that the BCDs show the highest star formation rate intensities ($sSFR$) and tend to have the bluest colors. The new green pea galaxy shows a $sSFR$ similar to other normal star-forming galaxies.

Significant efforts of large-area surveys (e.g., Kasliwal et al. 2016, 2017; Coulter et al. 2017; Evans et al. 2017; Hallinan et al. 2017; Troja et al. 2017) have scanned the most probable sections of gravitational wave localizations in search of an EM counterpart. However, the efficiency of this effort can be greatly enhanced by utilizing the locations of known galaxies in the LIGO sensitivity volume for neutron star mergers ($D \leq 200$ Mpc; Aasi et al. 2015). Targeted follow-up observations of likely host galaxies can narrow down the search area by a factor of 100 (Nissanke et al. 2013; Gehrels et al. 2016).

Previous efforts have been made to provide lists of galaxies specifically designed for EMGW follow-up (Kopparapu et al. 2008;

White et al. 2011), where the latest catalog from White et al. 2011 shows a B -band luminosity completeness of 65% at 100 Mpc. However, the galaxies in both previous catalogs were limited to 100 Mpc, which is an eighth of the LIGO sensitivity volume out to 200 Mpc. In addition, several new or updated spectroscopic galaxy surveys have published secure distances via redshifts for new galaxies in the local universe (e.g., SDSS, ALFALFA, 6dFRGS; Jones et al. 2009; Haynes et al. 2011; Alam et al. 2015), thus leaving previous EMGW galaxy catalogs less complete than previously estimated. There are efforts that utilize increased numbers of galaxies with photometric redshifts (e.g., GLADE¹¹); however, we focus on galaxy catalogs with secure distance measurements. The lack of an EMGW catalog that extends to the full LIGO sensitivity volume and the existence of new galaxies found in the local universe motivate the construction of a new compiled galaxy catalog to be used in the search for EM counterparts to GW events.

In an effort to provide the most complete list of galaxies with measured distances in the LIGO sensitivity volume, our team has compiled a catalog of all known galaxies out to 200 Mpc, hereafter referred to as *CLU-compiled*. The galaxies were taken from existing galaxy databases: NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED),¹² Hyperleda¹³ (Makarov et al. 2014), Extragalactic Distance Database¹⁴ (EDD; Tully et al. 2009), the Sloan Digital Sky Survey DR12 (SDSS; Alam et al. 2015), the 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey (6dFRGS; Jones et al. 2009), and The Arecibo Legacy Fast ALFA (ALFALFA Haynes et al. 2011). Distances based on Tully–Fischer methods were favored over kinematic (i.e., redshift) distances; however, the majority of the distances are based upon redshift information. The catalog contains $\sim 234,500$ galaxies with existing distances less than 200 Mpc.

In addition to distances, the catalog also contains compiled photometric information. We have cross-matched (within a $4''$ separation) the CLU-compiled catalog with *GALEX* all-sky (Martin et al. 2005), *WISE* all-sky (Wright et al. 2010), and SDSS DR12 (Alam et al. 2015) surveys to obtain fluxes from the ultraviolet (UV) to the infrared (IR). We find $\sim 154,200$ matches for *GALEX* FUV, $\sim 216,000$ for *WISE* 3.4 and $22 \mu\text{m}$, and $\sim 100,400$ for SDSS r band. With the UV and IR fluxes, we have also derived physical properties (SFRs, stellar masses, and dust extinction) for the CLU-compiled galaxies via similar methods as the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey in Section 4.3.

The CLU galaxy catalog is being utilized by the GROWTH (Global Relay of Observatories Watching Transients Happen¹⁵) collaboration to search for EM counterparts to GW events across the EM spectrum. On 2017 August 17th, GWs from two merging neutron stars were observed in both the LIGO and Virgo detectors (hereafter GW170817; Abbott et al. 2017), and this marks the first GW event to have an EM counterpart found (Abbott et al. 2017). Shortly after the GW event, several collaborations around the world began a large multi-wavelength observational campaign to search for the EM counterpart (e.g., Coulter et al. 2017; Evans et al. 2017; Hallinan et al. 2017; Kasliwal et al. 2017; Troja et al. 2017). Our team cross-matched the CLU-compiled catalog against the LIGO-Virgo volume (initially 31 square degrees on the sky at a distance of

¹¹ <http://aquarius.elte.hu/glade/>

¹² <https://ned.ipac.caltech.edu>

¹³ <http://leda.univ-lyon1.fr>

¹⁴ <http://edd.ifa.hawaii.edu>

¹⁵ <http://growth.caltech.edu>

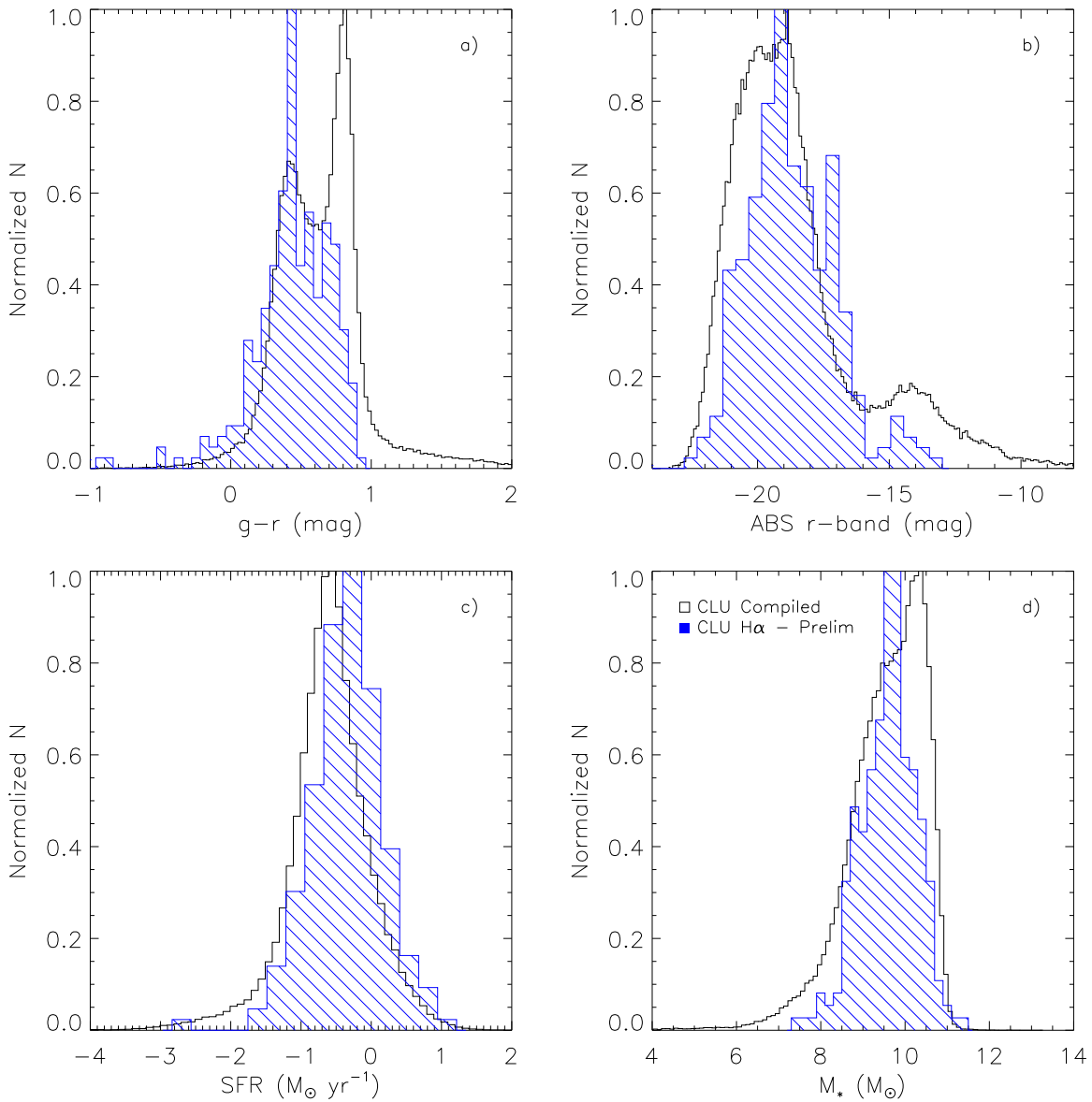


Figure 22. Comparison observable and physical properties between the CLU-compiled and CLU-H α galaxy samples. Panels a, b, c, and d show the histograms of $g - r$ color, absolute M_r -band magnitude, FUV-derived SFR, and stellar mass, respectively. We find that CLU-H α will likely add galaxies that tend to be blue in optical color and high in SFR to existing catalogs of galaxies; however, this will miss more massive galaxies that are red in optical color (i.e., red-sequence galaxies).

40 ± 8 Mpc; Abbott et al. 2017) and found 49 galaxies (see Kasliwal et al. 2017). In addition, since the physical properties of these galaxies were determined in advance by our team, we were able to promptly prioritize these galaxies by stellar mass and publish this list on the Gamma-ray Coordinate Network (GCN; Cook et al. 2017). The EM counterpart was later found in NGC 4993 (Coulter et al. 2017), which was the third highest priority galaxy on our published list. We note that the CLU galaxy catalog produced the only published GCN to correctly identify NGC 4993 in the localization volume of GW170817. Future efforts to search for the EM counterparts to GW events using CLU will include new galaxies found in the CLU-H α survey.

Next, we examine the basic properties of our CLU-compiled catalog and investigate how the new galaxies from the CLU-H α survey will contribute to the full CLU catalog. Figure 22 shows the observable and physical property histograms of both

the CLU-compiled galaxies (open histogram) and CLU-H α galaxies in the preliminary fields (blue-filled histogram), where all histograms have been normalized to the peak.

Panel (a) shows the SDSS $g - r$ color histograms, where the CLU-compiled sample shows a double peak while the CLU-H α sample shows a single peak that overlaps with the CLU-compiled blue peak. The double peak is due to the dichotomy between blue star-forming galaxies and red early-type galaxies with little to no star formation. The absence of a red peak in the CLU-H α sample shows that the CLU-H α survey is not sensitive to early-type galaxies. This can also be seen in panel (c), which shows the FUV-derived SFRs, where the CLU-H α galaxies are peaked at 0.3 dex higher than that of CLU-compiled. Thus the galaxies added by the CLU-H α survey will be biased toward bluer galaxies with recent star formation.

Panel (b) shows the absolute magnitude M_r histogram, where both CLU-compiled and CLU-H α samples show two peaks:

one for intrinsically bright galaxies ($M_r \sim -19$ mag) and one for fainter galaxies ($M_r \sim -14$ mag). The reduced number of low luminosity CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies suggests that the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey will not probe the same number densities of dwarfs found in the volume out to 200 Mpc. There is also a deficit of intrinsically bright CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies ($M_r \lesssim -20$ mag) compared to CLU-compiled. This can also be seen in panel (d), which shows the stellar mass histograms, where the CLU-compiled sample peaks at 0.5 dex higher in M_* . An examination of the morphologies of the galaxies brighter than -20 mag shows that 60% have RC3 T-types less than 1 (e.g., S0 and earlier-type galaxies). Thus, the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey will not add massive early-type galaxies to existing catalogs. However, the majority of these luminous galaxies are already in CLU-compiled, given the inclusion of SDSS galaxy spectra.

We will add CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies found in our narrowband survey with no previous distance information to our CLU-compiled catalog to produce a more complete CLU. This combined catalog will then be utilized to focus the search for future EM counterparts to gravitational wave events.

5.4. Future Improvements

Future improvements to maximize the completeness and minimize the contamination of the CLU- $H\alpha$ catalog include (i) stacking all $H\alpha$ images to produce a deeper $H\alpha$ source catalog and a resulting deeper galaxy catalog (these data will not only provide deeper images from which to find more galaxies, but will also facilitate removal of cosmic rays and chip defects); (ii) extended source photometry; (iii) machine learning for star-galaxy separation; and (iv) image subtraction of “On” and “Off” filters.

In addition, efforts to use machine learning for candidate selection are currently underway. The preliminary CLU- $H\alpha$ survey fields are critical to our machine-learning efforts, as they establish a training set of objects with known redshifts. We have run preliminary tests on how well our machine-learning algorithms perform the tasks of classifying objects as simply within 200 Mpc and classifying objects as within one of our narrowband filters. Preliminary results are promising, showing that we can increase our completeness by using our current metrics along with additional information (e.g., Pan-STARRS, WISE, GALEX magnitudes) as features in our machine-learning algorithms (C. Zhang et al. 2018, in preparation).

6. Summary

In this paper, we have presented the CLU emission-line ($H\alpha$) galaxy survey. The CLU- $H\alpha$ survey has imaged 26,470 square degrees of the northern sky above -20° decl. using four narrowband filters with a FWHM of 75–90 Å and a wavelength range of 6525–6878 Å (out to $z = 0.047$). The observations utilize three spatially staggered grids, where each grid has 3626 fields. The first two filters cover the galactic plane, and the last two filters avoid the galactic plane ($|b| \gtrsim 3^\circ$). The analysis of CLU- $H\alpha$ fields in this study utilize only 14 preliminary fields ($\approx 100 \text{ deg}^2$) in one of the spatially staggered grids; however, future studies will examine the full $\approx 3\pi$ area with 3 stacked images on nearly every point in the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey area.

In the 14 preliminary fields, we implemented a widely used signal-to-noise selection method to quantify the presence of an emission-line via narrowband color excess significance (Σ). In

addition, we undertook a spectroscopic follow-up campaign at Palomar Observatory and WIRO to obtain redshifts of all galaxy candidates with $\Sigma \geq 2.5$ and no previous redshift information ($N = 334$). These redshifts allow us to explore the composition of our galaxy candidates at different Σ cuts. There are 290 galaxies whose $H\alpha$ emission line has been confirmed in our filters with 61% contamination for $\Sigma \geq 2.5$, and 151 confirmed galaxies and 12% contamination for $\Sigma \geq 5$. We conclude that $\Sigma = 2.5$ cut produces a more complete catalog of galaxies in our local volume but has higher contamination, while a $\Sigma = 5$ cut produces a high fidelity galaxy catalog with little contamination. We release a table of all candidates above a $\Sigma = 2.5$ cut in the electronic version of this publication.

In addition, we use the 14 preliminary fields to examine the limits of CLU- $H\alpha$ survey. The median 5σ detection limit for a point source in the narrowband imaging is 18.5 mag. A comparison of $H\alpha$ fluxes derived from narrowband imaging and spectroscopy show good agreement for the majority of galaxies, but show some contamination from [N II] lines near the $H\alpha$ lines. A comparison to galaxies with spectroscopic redshifts and fluxes in our preliminary fields shows that we recover 90% of the $H\alpha$ flux at $1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $4 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for Σ cuts above 2.5 and 5, respectively.

The CLU- $H\alpha$ survey is able to recover the majority of the galaxies in both the Markarian and Case surveys, and was able to find an additional ~ 250 galaxies when compared to the Markarian survey. Our comparison with the KISS survey shows that CLU- $H\alpha$ will recover roughly half as many emission-line galaxies as KISS due to our brighter limits. However, CLU- $H\alpha$ will cover a much larger area of the sky ($3\pi \text{ sr}$) compared to all previous emission-line galaxy surveys to a moderate depth. Thus the CLU- $H\alpha$ survey can be used as for the discovery of many emission-line galaxies across the sky.

We have cross-matched the resulting CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies to GALEX and WISE to derive the physical properties (extinction corrected SFR and stellar mass). We find that the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies span a range in both SFR and stellar mass, including dwarf galaxies (i.e., $M_* \sim 10^8 M_\odot$ and $\text{SFR} \sim 10^{-2} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$) as well as larger spirals (i.e., $M_* \sim 10^{11} M_\odot$ and $\text{SFR} \sim 10^1 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$). We find that the majority of the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies show agreement with galaxy “Main Sequence” trends found in the local universe. However, we do find some extreme galaxies that lie above the “Main Sequence” trend and some of the highest sSFRs in the CLU- $H\alpha$ sample.

Within the 14 preliminary fields, we find several interesting objects with no previous distance information: 7 BCDs, 1 green pea, and a Seyfert 1 galaxy; we also identified a known planetary nebula. The existence of these objects in our preliminary fields (in just 0.3% of the full survey) exemplifies that the full CLU- $H\alpha$ survey will serve as a discovery machine for a wide variety of objects in our own Galaxy and for extreme galaxies out to intermediate redshifts.

Finally, the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies with newly constrained distances will be added to existing galaxy catalogs to focus the search for the EM counterparts to gravitational wave events. We have constructed a list of galaxies with distances out to 200 Mpc (CLU-compiled) and will add the CLU- $H\alpha$ galaxies to this list. Our team has already successfully applied the CLU-compiled catalog toward this goal by publishing a prioritized list of galaxies within the neutron star merger event detected by the LIGO and Virgo detectors on 2017 August 17th

(GW170817). Within hours of the LIGO trigger, our galaxy list was published on the Gamma-ray Coordinates Network (GCN), and the EM counterpart to GW170817 was later found in the third highest priority galaxy on our list.

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